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JUVENAL

FOR SCHOOLS

EDITED BY

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PART III

SATIRES X XI

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Part I (satires I. III—V with extracts from II) will be issued, I hope, in the autumn of this year.

J. E. B. M.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE,
20 *Febr.* 1879.

P cod. Montepessulanus 125 (Pithoeanus, Budensis)
p cod. *P* second hand
S reading of schol.
ω all or many of the other mss.
ς some of the other mss.

D. IUNI IUVENALIS
SATURARUM
LIBER QUARTUS

X

OMNIBUS in terris, quae sunt a Gadibus usque
Auroram et Gangen, pauci dinoscere possunt
vera bona atque illis multum diversa, remota
erroris nebula. quid enim ratione timemus
aut cupimus? quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut te
conatus non paeniteat votique peracti?
evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis
di faciles; nocitura toga, nocitura petuntur
militia; torrens dicendi copia multis
et sua mortifera est facundia; viribus ille
confisus periit admirandisque lacertis.
sed plures nimia congesta pecunia cura
strangulat et cuncta exuperans patrimonia census,
quanto delphinis ballaena Britannica maior.
temporibus diris igitur iussuque Neronis
Longinum et magnos Senecae praedivitis hortos

3 adque *P* | 5 concipis *P*: concupis ω | 11 perit *P* | 16 prae divitiis hor*os *P*

clausit et egregias Lateranorum obsidet aedes
tota cohors: rarus venit in cenacula miles.
pauca licet portes argenti vascula puri,
nocte iter ingressus gladium contumque timebis
et motae ad lunam trepidabis harundinis umbras:
cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.
prima fere vota et cunctis notissima templis
divitiae, crescant ut opes, ut maxima toto
nostra sit arca foro. sed nulla aconita bibuntur
fictilibus; tunc illa time, cum pocula sumes
gemmata et lato Setinum ardebit in auro.
iamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter
ridebat, quotiens de limine moverat unum
protuleratque pedem, flebat contrarius auctor?
sed facilis cuivis rigidi censura cachinni:
mirandum est, unde ille oculis suffecerit umor.
perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat
Democritus, quamquam non essent urbibus illis
praetexta et trabeae fasces lectica tribunal.
quid, si vidisset praetorem curribus altis
exstantem et medii sublimem pulvere circi
in tunica Iovis et pictae sarrana ferentem
ex umeris aulaea togae magnaeque coronae
tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit ulla?
quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus et, sibi consul
ne placeat, curru servus portatur eodem.
da nunc et volucrem, sceptro quae surgit eburno,
illinc cornicines, hinc praecedentia longi

29 de *P:* a *ω* | 30 auctor *P:* alter *ω* | 31 cuius *P:* cuivis *pω* | 35 *rabeae *P* | 37 sublimen *P Jahn:* sublimem *ω*

agminis officia et niveos ad frena Quirites,
defossa in loculis quos sportula fecit amicos.
tum quoque materiam risus invenit ad omnis
occursus hominum, cuius prudentia monstrat
summos posse viros et magna exempla daturos
vervecum in patria crassoque sub aere nasci.
ridebat curas nec non et gaudia vulgi,
interdum et lacrimas, cum Fortunae ipse minaci
mandaret laqueum mediumque ostenderet unguem.
ergo supervacua aut *ut* perniciosa petuntur,
propter quae fas est genua incerare deorum?
Quosdam praecipitat subiecta potentia magnae
invidiae. mergit longa atque insignis honorum
pagina, descendunt statuae restemque sequuntur,
ipsas deinde rotas bigarum inpacta securis
caedit et inmeritis franguntur crura caballis:
iam strident ignes, iam follibus atque caminis
ardet adoratum populo caput et crepat ingens
Seianus; deinde ex facie toto orbe secunda
fiunt urceoli pelves sartago matellae.
pone domi laurus, duc in Capitolia magnum
cretatumque bovem: Seianus ducitur unco
spectandus; gaudent omnes. 'Quae labra, quis illi
vultus erat? numquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi
hunc hominem! sed quo cecidit sub crimine? quisnam
delator? quibus indicibus, quo teste probavit?'

50 verbecum *P:* vervecum *pω* | 54 aut ut *Munro:* aut vel *Doederlein reden u. aufs.* II 310: aut *Pω:* vel *cod. Dresd. D* 183: aut ne . . petantur *Lachmann* | 55 incerate *Madvig opp.* II 21, *Jahn:* incerare *Pω* | 59 intacta *S* | 64 matellae *SS*: patellae *PS* | 70 indiciis *S* | probabit *P:* probavit *pω*

"Nil horum: verbosa et grandis epistula venit
a Capreis." 'Bene habet; nil plus interrogo.' sed quid
turba Remi? sequitur fortunam ut semper et odit
damnatos. idem populus, si Nortia Tusco
favisset, si oppressa foret secura senectus
principis, hac ipsa Seianum diceret hora
Augustum. iam pridem, ex quo suffragia nulli
vendimus, effudit curas; nam qui dabat olim
imperium fasces legiones omnia, nunc se
continet atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
panem et circenses. 'Perituros audio multos.'
"Nil dubium, magna est fornacula; pallidulus mi
Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius aram."
'Quam timeo, victus ne poenas exigat Aiax
ut male defensus! curramus praecipites et,
dum iacet in ripa, calcemus Caesaris hostem.
sed videant servi, ne quis neget et pavidum in ius
cervice obstricta dominum trahat.' hi sermones
tunc de Seiano, secreta haec murmura vulgi.
visne salutari sicut Seianus? habere
tantundem atque illi summas donare curules,
illum exercitibus praeponere? tutor haberi
principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
cum grege Chaldaeo? vis certe pila, cohortes,
egregios equites et castra domestica? quidni
haec cupias? et qui nolunt occidere quemquam,
posse volunt. sed quae praeclara et prospera tanti,

71 nihil *P:* nil *pω* | 74 norsia *P* | 82 pallidus mihi *P:* pallidulus mi *pω* | 91 summas *P:* sellas *ω* | 93 augusta *PΣ* *Jahn:* angusta *ω*, *Hermann* | 97 tanti *PΣ:* tantum *pω*

ut rebus laetis par sit mensura malorum?
huius, qui trahitur, praetextam sumere mavis,
an Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse potestas
et de mensura ius dicere, vasa minora
frangere pannosus vacuis aedilis Ulubris?
ergo quid optandum foret, ignorasse fateris
Seianum; nam qui nimios optabat honores
et nimias poscebat opes, numerosa parabat
excelsae turris tabulata, unde altior esset
casus et impulsae praeceps immane ruinae.
quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illum,
ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites?
summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus
magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis.
ad generum Cereris sine caede ac vulnere pauci
descendunt reges et sicca morte tyranni.
  Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis
incipit optare et totis quinquatribus optat,
quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Minervam,
quem sequitur custos angustae vernula capsae.
eloquio sed uterque perit orator, utrumque
largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.
ingenio manus est et cervix caesa, nec umquam
sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli.
'o fortunatam natam me consule Romam!'
Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic
omnia dixisset. ridenda poemata malo,

112 ac vulnere *PϚ*: et vulnere *ω*: et sanguine *Ϛ*, *Serv. Verg. g.* II 498, *Io. Sarisb. policr.* II 15 *fin.* | 114 aut famam *P*: ac famam *pω* | 115 quinqua**** *P* | 116 parcam *P*, *Jahn*: partam *pω*

quam te conspicuae, divina Philippica, famae,
volveris a prima quae proxima. saevus et illum
exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenae
torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.
dis ille adversis genitus fatoque sinistro,
quem pater ardentis massae fuligine lippus
a carbone et forcipibus gladiosque paranti
incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.

Bellorum exuviae, truncis adfixa tropaeis
lorica et fracta de casside buccula pendens
et curtum temone iugum victaeque triremis
aplustre et summo tristis captivus in arcu
humanis maiora bonis creduntur. ad hoc se
Romanus Graiusque et barbarus induperator
erexit, causas discriminis atque laboris
inde habuit: tanto maior famae sitis est quam
virtutis. quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,
praemia si tollas? patriam tamen obruit olim
gloria paucorum et laudis titulique cupido
haesuri saxis cinerum custodibus, ad quae
discutienda valent sterilis mala robora fici,
quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris.
expende Hannibalem: quot libras in duce summo
invenies? hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro
percussa Oceano Niloque admota tepenti
rursus ad Aethiopum populos altosque elefantos.
additur imperiis Hispania, Pyrenaeum

134 c***de *P* | 136 captivos *P* | 144 atque *P:* ad quae *pω* | 147 quod *P:* quot *pω* | 149 percussa *Pω:* perfusa *pS* | 150 altos *P:* alios *ω Prisc.* VI 5 26

transilit. opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque:
diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto.
iam tenet Italiam; tamen ultra pergere tendit.
'Actum' inquit 'nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas
frangimus et media vexillum pono Subura.'
o qualis facies et quali digna tabella,
cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luscum!
exitus ergo quis est? o gloria! vincitur idem
nempe et in exilium praeceps fugit atque ibi magnus
mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis,
donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.
finem animae, quae res humanas miscuit olim,
non gladii, non saxa dabunt, nec tela, sed ille
Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor
anulus. i demens et saevas curre per Alpes,
ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!
unus Pellaeo iuveni non sufficit orbis,
aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
ut Gyari clausus scopulis parvaque Seripho:
cum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,
sarcophago contentus erit. mors sola fatetur,
quantula sint hominum corpuscula. creditur olim
velificatus Athos et quidquid Graecia mendax
audet in historia, constratum classibus isdem
suppositumque rotis solidum mare, credimus altos
defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo
prandente, et madidis cantat quae Sostratus alis.
ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relicta,

155 inquid *P:* inquit *p* | 166 i *om. P* | 170 gyare *P* | 175 contractum *P:* constratum *pω*

in Corum atque Eurum solitus saevire flagellis
barbarus Aeolio numquam hoc in carcere passos,
ipsum conpedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigaeum—
mitius id sane, quod non et stigmate dignum
credidit. huic quisquam vellet servire deorum!—
sed qualis rediit? nempe una nave, cruentis
fluctibus ac tarda per densa cadavera prora.
has totiens optata exegit gloria poenas!
'Da spatium vitae, multos da, Iuppiter, annos!'
hoc recto vultu, solum hoc et pallidus optas.
sed quam continuis et quantis longa senectus
plena malis! deformem et taetrum ante omnia vultum
dissimilemque sui, deformem pro cute pellem
pendentisque genas et talis aspice rugas,
quales, umbriferos ubi pandit Thabraca saltus,
in vetula scalpit iam mater simia bucca.
plurima sunt iuvenum discrimina, pulchrior ille
hoc, atque ille alio, multum hic robustior illo:
una senum facies, cum voce trementia membra
et iam leve caput madidique infantia nasi,
frangendus misero gingiva panis inermi.
usque adeo gravis uxori natisque sibique,
ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso.
non eadem vini atque cibi torpente palato
gaudia. . . . .
aspice partis

180 chorum *PSω* | servire *P:* saevire *pω* | 183 quid? *Weber anim. p.* 16 *sq. Jahn:* quod *Pω* | 189 hoc**recto *P* | 199 madidaque *P:* madidique *pω* | 202 captori moveant *P:* captatori moveat *pω*

nunc damnum alterius. nam quae cantante voluptas,
sit licet eximius, citharoedo, sitve Seleucus
et quibus aurata mos est fulgere lacerna?
quid refert, magni sedeat qua parte theatri,
qui vix cornicines exaudiet atque tubarum
concentus? clamore opus est, ut sentiat auris,
quem dicat venisse puer, quot nuntiet horas.
praeterea minimus gelido iam in corpore sanguis
febre calet sola, circumsilit agmine facto
morborum omne genus, quorum si nomina quaeras,
promptius expediam, quot amaverit Oppia moechos,
quot Themison aegros autumno occiderit uno,
quot Basilus socios, quot circumscripserit Hirrus
pupillos, ...
percurram citius, quot villas possideat nunc,
quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat.
ille umero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis; ambos
perdidit ille oculos et luscis invidet, huius
pallida labra cibum accipiunt digitis alienis,
ipse ad conspectum cenae diducere rictum
suetus hiat tantum, ceu pullus hirundinis, ad quem
ore volat pleno mater ieiuna. sed omni
membrorum damno maior dementia, quae nec
nomina servorum nec vultum agnoscit amici,
cum quo praeterita cenavit nocte, nec illos,

211 citharoedo sive Seleuco *P*: citharoedus *pω*: sitve Seleucus *ω* | 214 cornichines *PS* | 217 iam in *PS*: iam *ω* | 220—225 quod *P* | 231 at *P*: ad *pω* | 232 materiae luna *P*: mater ieiuna *pω*

quos genuit, quos eduxit. nam codice saevo
heredes vetat esse suos, bona tota feruntur
ad Phialen. . . . .
ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen sunt
funera natorum, rogus aspiciendus amatae
coniugis et fratris plenaeque sororibus urnae.
haec data poena diu viventibus, ut renovata
semper clade domus multis in luctibus inque
perpetuo maerore et nigra veste senescant.
rex Pylius, magno si quidquam credis Homero,
exemplum vitae fuit a cornice secundae.
felix nimirum, qui tot per saecula mortem
distulit atque suos iam dextra computat annos,
quique novum totiens mustum bibit. oro, parumper
attendas, quantum de legibus ipse queratur
fatorum et nimio de stamine, cum videt acris
Antilochi barbam ardentem, cum quaerit ab omni
quisquis adest socius, cur haec in tempora duret,
quod facinus dignum tam longo admiserit aevo?
haec eadem Peleus, raptum cum luget Achillem,
atque alius, cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem.
incolumi Troia Priamus venisset ad umbras
Assaraci magnis sollemnibus, Hectore funus
portante ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus inter
Iliadum lacrimas, ut primos edere planctus
Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla,
si foret exstinctus diverso tempore, quo non

240 sint *P* | 241 funeratorum *P:* funera natorum *pω* | 245 senescat *P* | 253 cum *P:* nam *ω* | 263 quo non *P:* quo iam *ω*

coeperat audaces Paris aedificare carinas.
longa dies igitur quid contulit? omnia vidit
eversa et flammis Asiam ferroque cadentem.
tunc miles tremulus posita tulit arma tiara
et ruit ante aram summi Iovis, ut vetulus bos,
qui domini cultris tenue et miserabile collum
praebet, ab ingrato iam fastiditus aratro.
exitus ille utcumque hominis, sed torva canino
latravit rictu, quae post hunc vixerat, uxor.
festino ad nostros et regem transeo Ponti
et Croesum, quem vox iusti facunda Solonis
respicere ad longae iussit spatia ultima vitae.
exilium et carcer Minturnarumque paludes
et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis
hinc causas habuere. quid illo cive tulisset
natura in terris, quid Roma beatius umquam,
si circumducto captivorum agmine et omni
bellorum pompa animam exhalasset opimam,
cum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru?
provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres
optandas, sed multae urbes et publica vota
vicerunt; igitur fortuna ipsius et urbis
servatum victo caput abstulit. hoc cruciatu
Lentulus, hac poena caruit ceciditque Cethegus
integer, et iacuit Catilina cadavere toto.
Formam optat modico pueris, maiore puellis
murmure, cum Veneris fanum videt, anxia mater
usque ad delicias votorum. 'Cur tamen' inquit

274 iustificanda *P:* iusti facunda *pω* | 282 te*tonico *P* | 288 catillina *P*

'corripias? pulchra gaudet Latona Diana.'
sed vetat optari faciem Lucretia, qualem
ipsa habuit; cuperet Rutilae Verginia gibbum
accipere atque suam Rutilae dare. filius autem
corporis egregii miseros trepidosque parentes
semper habet: rara est adeo concordia formae
atque pudicitiae. sanctos licet horrida mores
tradiderit domus ac veteres imitata Sabinos,
praeterea castum ingenium vultumque modesto
sanguine ferventem tribuat natura benigna
larga manu—quid enim puero conferre potest plus
custode et cura natura potentior omni?—
non licet esse viro; nam prodiga corruptoris
improbitas ipsos audet temptare parentes:
tanta in muneribus fiducia. . . .
i nunc et iuvenis specie laetare tui, quem
maiora exspectant discrimina: fiet adulter
publicus et poenas metuet, quascumque mariti
exigere irati*st*, nec erit felicior astro
Martis, ut in laqueos numquam incidat. exigit autem
interdum ille dolor plus quam lex ulla dolori
concessit; necat hic ferro, secat ille cruentis
verberibus. . . . . .
sed tuus Endymion dilectae fiet adulter

293 optari* *P* | 294 virginea *P* | 295 ad quae *P* | 299 Sabinos *P*: Sabinas ω | 300 modesto *P*: modestum *p*ω | 301 sanguinem *P*: sanguine *p*ω | 304 viro *Jahn*, *Herm.*: viros *P*: viris ω | 312 mariti exigere iratist *Munro*: mariti exigere irati *Gronov. obs.* II 14: mariti exigere irati debent ω: mariti exigere ira potest ς: maritis iratis debet *Rigalt*, *Jahn*, *Herm.*: maritus exigit iratus *Farnaby*: mariti irati debet *P*

matronae; mox cum dederit Servilia nummos,
fiet et illius, quam non amat, exuet omnem
corporis ornatum. . . . . . .
'Sed casto quid forma nocet?' Quid profuit immo
Hippolyto grave propositum, quid Bellerophonti?
erubuit nempe hac ceu fastidita repulsa
nec Stheneboea minus quam Cressa excanduit, et se
concussere ambae. mulier saevissima tunc est,
cum stimulos odio pudor admovet. elige, quidnam
suadendum esse putes, cui nubere Caesaris uxor
destinat. optimus hic et formosissimus idem
gentis patriciae rapitur miser extinguendus
Messalinae oculis; dudum sedet illa parato
flammeolo Tyriusque palam genialis in hortis
sternitur et ritu decies centena dabuntur
antiquo, veniet cum signatoribus auspex.
haec tu secreta et paucis commissa putabas?
non nisi legitime vult nubere. quid placeat, dic.
ni parere velis, pereundum erit ante lucernas;
si scelus admittas, dabitur mora parvula, dum res
nota urbi et populo contingat principis aurem.
dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus; interea tu
obsequere imperio, si tanti vita dierum
paucorum. quidquid levius meliusque putaris,
praebenda est gladio pulchra haec et candida cervix.
'Nil ergo optabunt homines?'—si consilium vis,

326 hac *Haupt, Jahn:* haec *Pω* | repulsa *pω Haupt, Jahn:* repulso *PS* | 327 haec se *P* | 334 ortis *PS* | 343 sit *P:* si *pω:* si tanti est *ς* | 344 meliusque *om. P*

permittes ipsis expendere numinibus, quid
conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris.
nam pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di:
carior est illis homo, quam sibi. nos animorum
inpulsu et caeca magnaque cupidine ducti
coniugium petimus partumque uxoris; at illis
notum, qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor.
ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis
exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci,
orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem,
qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat
naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque labores,
nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores
Herculis aerumnas credat saevosque labores
et Venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli.
monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare; semita certe
tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae.
nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te,
nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus.

352 ad *P* | 365 *abest *P*, *Herm.*: habes *ω*, *Jahn*

XI

ATTICUS eximie si cenat, lautus habetur;
si Rutilus, demens. quid enim maiore cachinno
excipitur vulgi, quam pauper Apicius? omnis
convictus thermae stationes, omne theatrum
de Rutilo. nam dum valida ac iuvenalia membra
sufficiunt galeae dumque ardent sanguine, fertur,
non cogente quidem, sed nec prohibente tribuno,
scripturus leges et regia verba lanistae.
multos porro vides, quos saepe elusus ad ipsum
creditor introitum solet exspectare macelli,
et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.
egregius cenat meliusque miserrimus horum
et cito casurus iam perlucente ruina.
interea gustus elementa per omnia quaerunt,
numquam animo pretiis obstantibus; interius si
adtendas, magis illa iuvant, quae pluris emuntur.
ergo haut difficile est perituram arcessere summam
lancibus oppositis vel matris imagine fracta,
et quadringentis nummis condire gulosum
fictile: sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi.
refert ergo, quis haec eadem paret: in Rutilo nam

1 caenat *P* | 6 ardent *Barth*, *Rigalt*: ardet *Guiet*, *Jahn*: ardens *Pω* | 8 scribturus *P* | 12 caenat *P* | 15 opstantibus *P* | 16 iubant ementur *P*: iuvant emuntur *pω* | 20 miscillanea *PS*

luxuria est, in Ventidio laudabile nomen
sumit et a censu famam trahit. illum ego iure
despiciam, qui scit, quanto sublimior Atlas
omnibus in Libya sit montibus, hic tamen idem
ignoret, quantum ferrata distet ab arca
sacculus. e caelo descendit *γνῶθι σεαυτόν*,
figendum et memori tractandum pectore, sive
coniugium quaeras vel sacri in parte senatus
esse velis; neque enim loricam poscit Achillis
Thersites, in qua se transducebat Ulixes;
ancipitem seu tu magno discrimine causam
protegere adfectas, te consule, dic tibi qui sis,
orator vehemens, an Curtius et Matho buccae.
noscenda est mensura sui spectandaque rebus
in summis minimisque, etiam cum piscis emetur,
ne mullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum
in loculis. quis enim te deficiente culina
et crescente gula manet exitus, aere paterno
ac rebus mersis in ventrem fenoris atque
argenti gravis et pecorum agrorumque capacem?
talibus a dominis post cuncta novissimus exit
anulus et digito mendicat Pollio nudo.
non praematuri cineres nec funus acerbum
luxuriae, sed morte magis metuenda senectus.
hi plerumque gradus: conducta pecunia Romae
et coram dominis consumitur; inde ubi paulum
nescio quid superest et pallet fenoris auctor,

24 sci* *P* | athlas *P* | 26 ignorat ς | 31 Tersites *P* | 34 aut *Heinrich* | 38 te *om. P* | culina ς : c**ina *P*: crumena *pω* | 44 praematu** *P*

qui vertere solum, Baias et ad ostrea currunt.
cedere namque foro iam non est deterius quam
Esquilias a ferventi migrare Subura.
ille dolor solus patriam fugientibus, illa
maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno.
sanguinis in facie non haeret gutta; morantur
pauci ridiculum effugientem ex urbe pudorem.
  Experiere hodie, numquid pulcherrima dictu,
Persice, non praestem vita vel moribus et re;
si laudem siliquas occultus ganeo, pultes
coram aliis dictem puero, sed in aure placentas.
nam cum sis conviva mihi promissus, habebis
Euandrum, venies Tirynthius aut minor illo
hospes, et ipse tamen contingens sanguine caelum,
alter aquis, alter flammis ad sidera missus.
fercula nunc audi nullis ornata macellis.
de Tiburtino veniet pinguissimus agro
haedulus et toto grege mollior, inscius herbae,
necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salicti,
qui plus lactis habet quam sanguinis, et montani
asparagi, posito quos legit vilica fuso.
grandia praeterea tortoque calentia faeno
ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus, et servatae
parte anni, quales fuerant in vitibus, uvae,
Signinum Syriumque pirum, de corbibus isdem
aemula Picenis et odoris mala recentis,

49 hostria *P:* hostrea *pω* : ostia *ς* | 55 effugientem *Pω:* et fugientem *Prisc.* VIII 4 23 *ς* *Jahn, Hermann* | 57 nec *ς* *Jahn:* ***P vel *pω* *Herm.* | 58 si *Sς* *Jahn:* sed *Pω* *Herm.* | caneo *P:* ganeo *pω* | 73 pyrum *P*

nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam
autumnum et crudi posuere pericula suci.
haec olim nostri iam luxuriosa senatus
cena fuit. Curius parvo quae legerat horto
ipse focis brevibus ponebat holuscula, quae nunc
squalidus in magna fastidit compede fossor,
qui meminit, calidae sapiat quid vulva popinae.
sicci terga suis, rara pendentia crate,
moris erat quondam festis servare diebus
et natalicium cognatis ponere lardum,
accedente nova, si quam dabat hostia, carne.
cognatorum aliquis titulo ter consulis atque
castrorum imperiis et dictatoris honore
functus ad has epulas solito maturius ibat,
erectum domito referens a monte ligonem.
cum tremerent autem Fabios durumque Catonem
et Scauros et Fabricios, postremo severos
censoris mores etiam collega timeret,
nemo inter curas et seria duxit habendum,
qualis in Oceano fluctu testudo nataret,
clarum Troiugenis factura et nobile fulcrum;
sed nudo latere et parvis frons aerea lectis
vile coronati caput ostendebat aselli,
ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni.
[tales ergo cibi, qualis domus atque supellex.]
tunc rudis et Graias mirari nescius artes
urbibus eversis praedarum in parte reperta

81 sapiat qui *P* | 82 **ate *P:* grate *S* | 91 postremo *P:* rigidique ω | 93 habendam *P* | 94 oceano *P:* oceani ω | 95 et *P:* ac ω | fulchrum *P* | 99 *del. Heinr.* | 100 rudis *p*ω*:* ruris *P*

magnorum artificum frangebat pocula miles,
ut phaleris gauderet ecus caelataque cassis
Romuleae simulacra ferae mansuescere iussae
imperii fato, geminos sub rupe Quirinos,
ac nudam effigiem clipeo venientis et hasta
pendentisque dei perituro ostenderet hosti.
ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino;
argenti quod erat, solis fulgebat in armis.
omnia tunc, quibus invideas, si lividulus sis.
templorum quoque maiestas praesentior et vox
nocte fere media mediamque audita per urbem,
litore ab Oceani Gallis venientibus et dis
officium vatis peragentibus. his monuit nos,
hanc rebus Latiis curam praestare solebat
fictilis et nullo violatus Iuppiter auro.
illa domi natas nostraque ex arbore mensas
tempora viderunt; hos lignum stabat ad usus,
annosam si forte nucem deiecerat eurus.
at nunc divitibus cenandi nulla voluptas,
nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, putere videntur
unguenta atque rosae, latos nisi sustinet orbes
grande ebur et magno sublimis pardus hiatu
dentibus ex illis, quos mittit porta Syenes
et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus,
et quos deposuit Nabataeo belua saltu
iam nimios capitique graves. hinc surgit orexis,

103 secus *P*: equus *pω* | casis *P* | 106 venientis *PS*: fulgentis *ω* | 108 109 *transp.* *S* | 109 om. *S* | 113 oceani *PS*: oceano *ω* | 115 Latiis *pω*: latis *P* | 118 hoc *P*: hos *ω Oudend. Herm.* | ad *P*: in *ω* | 120 caenandi *P* | 121 nihil *P bis* | 123 ebenum *Jahn*: ebur *Pω*

hinc stomacho vires; nam pes argenteus illis,
anulus in digito quod ferreus. ergo superbum
convivam caveo, qui me sibi comparat et res
despicit exiguas. adeo nulla uncia nobis
est eboris nec tessellae nec calculus ex hac
materia, quin ipsa manubria cultellorum
ossea. non tamen his ulla umquam obsonia fiunt
rancidula, aut ideo peior gallina secatur.
sed nec structor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis
pergula, dicipulus Trypheri doctoris, aput quem
sumine cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus
et Scythicae volucres et phoenicopterus ingens
et Gaetulus oryx hebeti lautissima ferro
caeditur et tota sonat ulmea cena Subura.
nec frustum capreae subducere nec latus Afrae
novit avis noster, tirunculus ac rudis omni
tempore et exiguae furtis inbutus ofellae.
plebeios calices et paucis assibus emptos
porriget incultus puer atque a frigore tutus;
non Phryx aut Lycius. [non a mangone petitus
quisquam erit et magno.] cum posces, posce latine.
idem habitus cunctis, tonsi rectique capilli
atque hodie tantum propter convivia pexi.
pastoris duri hic est filius, ille bubulci.
suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem,

128 vires *PS̄*: bilis *ω* | 130 comparet *PS:* comparat *ω* | 132 cauculus *P* | 133 materia *pω*: materiam *P* | 136 cedere *pω*: credere *P* | 138 sumine *pω*: sumne *P* | 141 tota *om. P* | 142 caprae *P* | 146 a *om. P* | 147 non—magno *del. Guiet, uncis incl. Jahn, Herm.* | 148 in magno *PS:* et magno *ω Oudend.* | pasce *P*

et casulam et notos tristis desiderat haedos,
ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris,
quales esse decet, quos ardens purpura vestit.
hic tibi vina dabit diffusa in montibus illis,
a quibus ipse venit, quorum sub vertice lusit;
[namque una atque eadem est vini patria atque ministri.]
forsitan expectes, ut Gaditana canoro
incipiant prurire choro plausuque probatae
ad terram tremulo descendant clune puellae,
[spectant hoc nuptae iuxta recubante marito,
quod pudeat narrare aliquem praesentibus ipsis.]
non capit has nugas humilis domus. audiat ille
testarum crepitus cum verbis, nudum olido stans
fornice mancipium quibus abstinet, ille fruatur
vocibus obscenis omnique libidinis arte,
qui Lacedaemonium pytismate lubricat orbem;
namque ibi fortunae veniam damus. alea turpis,
turpe et adulterium mediocribus; haec eadem illi
omnia cum faciunt, hilares nitidique vocantur.
nostra dabunt alios hodie convivia ludos:
conditor Iliados cantabitur atque Maronis
altisoni dubiam facientia carmina palmam.
quid refert, tales versus qua voce legantur?
  Sed nunc dilatis averte negotia curis
et gratam requiem dona tibi, quando licebit
per totum cessare diem. non fenoris ulla

159 hic *pω*: hinc *PS* | 161 *spurium censet Heinr.* | 165 166 *post* 159 *ponunt* ς *post* 160 ς *post* 162 ς *post* 171 ς *post* 200 ς *om.* ς | 165 exspectant *P* | 171 audeat *PS* | 178 faciunt ς: faciant *P*ς | 180 condi*tur *P*: conducitur *S* | 184 licebat *P*

mentio nec, prima si luce egressa reverti
nocte solet, tacito bilem tibi contrahat uxor,
umida suspectis referens multicia rugis
vexatasque comas et vultum auremque calentem.
protinus ante meum quidquid dolet exue limen,
pone domum et servos et quidquid frangitur illis
aut perit, ingratos ante omnia pone sodales.
interea Megalesiacae spectacula mappae
Idaeum sollemne colunt, similisque triumpho
praeda caballorum praetor sedet ac, mihi pace
immensae nimiaeque licet si dicere plebis,
totam hodie Romam circus capit et fragor aurem
percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.
nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres
hanc urbem, veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
consulibus. spectent iuvenes, quos clamor et audax
sponsio, quos cultae decet adsedisse puellae;
nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem
effugiatque togam. iam nunc in balnea salva
fronte licet vadas, quamquam solida hora supersit
ad sextam. facere hoc non possis quinque diebus
continuis, quia sunt talis quoque taedia vitae
magna; voluptates commendat rarior usus.

187 *acito *P* | vilem *PS* | 197 *urem *P* | 199 defecerit *P* | 202 acsedisse *P* | 203 vivat *P* | 205 quamque *P* | 208 *arior *P*: parior *S*

NOTES

X

Men pray for eloquence, strength, wealth, and thus invite their own ruin upon themselves (1—27). Well might Democritus and Heraclitus in this vanity of human wishes find matter, the one for laughter, the other for tears (28—53). For what *may* we pray (54—5)? Vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself: witness Seianus, Crassus, Pompeius, Caesar (56—113). The schoolboy envies the eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero; yet it had been well for Cicero, if he had only been known as the meanest of poets: for Demosthenes, if he had never left his father's smithy (114—132). How passing is military glory, and how uncertain military power, appears in Hannibal and Xerxes; Alexander, for whom the world was all too strait, found rest at last in an urn (133—187). Length of days does but bring decay of body and mind. Peleus and Nestor, had they died early, would not have mourned the loss of Achilles and of Antilochus. Priam, Hecuba, Croesus, Mithridates, Marius, Pompeius were spared to their own hurt (188—288). Beauty is dangerous even to the chaste; example of Silius (289—345). Leave to the gods, who know what is best for you, to order your lot as they will: pray only for health of mind and body, that you may bravely bear the worst (346—365).

Cf. [Plat.] Alcib. II. Pers. II. VM. VII 2 E § 1. Sen. ep. 10 §§ 4—5. 32 §§ 4—5. 60 § 1. 118 §§ 4—9. Lucian. navig. 13 seq. id. Icaromen. 25. Max. Tyr. 11 = 30. Euseb. ap. Stob. flor. I 85.

1—11 In every land, from furthest west to furthest east, few only can discern true blessings from their counterfeits, clear from all mist of error. For what do we with reason fear, covet with reason? what do you undertake with foot so right, with a start so lucky, but you rue your attempt and the success of your desire? Whole houses have fallen on their own petition, when indulgent gods have taken them at their word. In peace, in war, men crave what will only harm them; his flood of speech is often the orator's death-warrant; rash trust in his thews, the wonder of the world, made Milo a prey of wolves. VM. VII 2 E § 1 (a passage which, as also Plat. Alc. II and Pers. II, Iuv.

had before him) 'mind of mortals, wrapt in thickest darkness [Iuv. 4 *nebula*], over how wide a field of error dost thou throw thy prayers broadcast: thou seekest wealth, which has been the destruction of many [12—27]: thou lustest after honours, which have ruined not a few [133—187]; thou broodest over dreams of sovereignty, whose issue is often seen to be pitiable [56—113]: thou graspest at splendid marriages [350—3]; but they, though sometimes they add glory to families, yet not seldom overthrow them utterly' [*funditus* domos evertunt. cf. 7].

1 GADIBUS XI 162. *Cadiz*, beyond the pillars of Hercules (Herodot. IV 8 § 1), was the western boundary of the world, the *ne plus ultra*, to the ancients Pind. Nem. IV 69 Γαδείρων τὸ πρὸς ζόφον οὐ περατόν. Anacreontic. XIII Bergk = XXXII 25—6 καὶ τοὺς Γαδείρων ἐκτὸς | τοὺς Βακτρίων τε κἰνδῶν [cf. here 2 *Gangen*]. Strabo p. 38. Sil. I 141 *hominum* finem Gades. Stat. s. III 1 183 *solisque cubilia* Gades. Sen. n. q. 1 pr. § 13 *quantum enim est*, quod ab ultimis litoribus Hispaniae usque ad Indos iacet? *paucissimorum dierum spatium, si navem suus ferat ventus, implebit.* Plin. II § 242 *pars nostra terrarum ...longissime ab ortu ad occasum patet, hoc est* ab India ad Herculis columnas Gadibus sacratas. §§ 243—4 two measurements are given, each starting from the *Ganges.* He gives many other measurements always reckoning from *Gades* to the west, *Ganges* to the east (Sillig's ind.) and places *Gades* V § 76 extra orbem. Claud. names Gades as the furthest west IV cons. Hon. 43. bell. Gild. 159. in Eutr. I 353. Ambr. de Abraham II § 40 *ab* Indiae *quoque litoribus* ad Herculis, ut aiunt, columnas.

USQUE without *ad* before the names of towns usually, before other nouns in Plin. Stat. Iust.

2 AURORAM Ov. m. I 61 *Eurus ad* Auroram *Nabataeaque regna recessit.*

GANGEN ib. IV 20—1 oriens *tibi victus ad* usque | *decolor* extremo *qua tinguitur India* Gange.

PAUCI 19. 112. 337. II 53 '*only* few.' XVI 24 duo. To limit *pauci, unus*, Cic. either uses *modo* (sometimes *solus*) or has no particle; Liv. and the writers of the silver age (e.g. Quintil. I 12 § 2) often add *tantum*. Caes. b. c. II 43 § 3 *horum fuga navium onerariarum magistros incitabat:* pauci *lenunculi ad officium imperiumque conveniebant.*

DINOSCERE in other compounds the initial *g* of the second member is preserved, *ignosco, cognosco* etc. Pers. V 105, 107 veri *speciem* dinoscere *calles* | ...*quaeque sequenda forent, quaeque evitanda vicissim.* Sen. ep. 45 §§ 6. 7 *res fallunt: illas discerne.* pro bonis mala *amplectimur: optamus contra id, quod optavimus. pugnant vota nostra cum votis...adulatio quam similis*

est amicitiae! doce quemadmodum hanc similitudinem possim dinoscere...*vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt.*

3 ILLIS i.e. *veris bonis* dat. as in VFl. IV 157—8 diversaque regi | *corda gerens.* So Hor. Vell. Luc. Curt. and Quintil. often. So the dat. is found with *differre, distare, abhorrens.*

ILLIS MULTUM DIVERSA i.e. *mala.* So *recte an secus, recte secusne, bene an secus,* τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ μή, τὰ χρηστὰ ἢ τὰ ἕτερα.

4 ERRORIS NEBULA from [Plat.] Alc. II 150[de] 'as Homer [E 127 seq. cf. P 643—9] says that Athena removed the mist [ἀχλύν] from the eyes of Diomedes, *that he might well distinguish a god and a man,* so you too, as it seems to me, must first remove the mist from the soul, which is now upon it, and then apply the means whereby you are to distinguish the good and the bad.'

RATIONE 'on principle,' 'by reason's rule.' Plin. ep. IX 7 § 1 *aedificare te scribis. bene est: inveni patrocinium; aedifico enim iam* ratione *quia tecum.* Generally *cum* is prefixed to the abl. modi, when not accompanied by pron. or adj.; a few substantives however are used almost adverbially without *cum,* as *vi, more, modo, iure, dolo, silentio* Zumpt § 472 n. 1. Madvig § 258 n. 2.

TIMEMUS AUT CUPIMUS Munro and Lachmann on Lucr. VI 25. Sen. ep. 123 § 13 *debemus itaque exerceri ne haec* [labour, death, pain, reproach, spare diet] timeamus, *ne illa* [riches, pleasures, beauty, ambition] cupiamus.

5 DEXTRO PEDE Petron. 30 'after we had been sated with these pleasures, as we were about to enter the dining-room, one of the slaves, appointed to the express function, cried out *dextro pede.*' Sil. VII 171—2 *attulit hospitio*...pes dexter *et hora Lyaeum.* Prudent. c. Symm. II 79 *feliciter et* pede dextro. Vitruv. III 3 § 4 the steps to a temple should always be odd in number, that the worshipper may mount the first step *dextro pede,* and also enter the temple right foot foremost. Apul. met. I 5 p. 27 'having set out left foot foremost (sinistro pede *profectum*), I was, as usual, disappointed.' The gods are entreated to come *pede secundo* (i. e. Serv. Aen. VIII 302 *omine prospero*) Aen. X 255. Aug. ep. 17=44 § 2 'What does Namphanio [a Punic word] mean but a man of good foot, i.e. one who brings luck with him; as we commonly say that he has entered *secundo pede,* whose entrance has been followed by some prosperity?' Cf. Prop. III=IV 1 6 quove pede *ingressi?*

CONCIPIS plan. cf. *conc. fraudes.*

6 PERACTI VOTI in another sense Ov. Ibis 97 peragam *rata* vota *sacerdos.* Here 'accomplished,' as Stat. Th. XI 671 *spes longa* peracta *est.*

7 seq. III. 346 seq. From [Plat.] Alc. II 138[bc]. 141[a] many

call down ruin upon themselves, not wittingly, as Oedipus, but mistaking it for a blessing. 142[cd]. 143[b] Ignorance makes us pray for what is worst for us. Any one would think himself able to pray for the best for himself, not the worst; for that is more like a curse than a prayer.

EVERTERE DOMOS 108. cf. VM. above p. 24. Cic. p. Cael. § 28 *nullius vitam labefactent, nullius* domum evertant. 'The gods have overthrown,' they have been known to do so; e.g. Midas, Semele, Phaethon, Theseus (Eur. Hipp. 44 seq.).

OPTANTIBUS IPSIS abl. Sen. ep. 22 § 12 rise to a better life by the favour of the gods, but not as they favour those, on whom with good and kind look they have bestowed *mala magnifica, ad hoc unum excusati, quod ista, quae urunt, quae excruciant,* optantibus *data sunt.*

8 FACILES compliant, gracious. Mart. I 103 4 *riserunt* faciles *et tribuere* dei. cf. the whole epigr. Luc. I 505—6 *o* faciles *dare summa* deos, *eademque tueri | difficiles.*

NOCITURA Sen. ep. 110 § 10 *quidquid nobis bono futurum erat, deus et parens noster in proximo posuit...*nocitura *altissime pressit.*

TOGA 'by the arts of peace,' in the forum and the senate VIII 240. Cic. in Pis. § 73 *pacis est insigne et otii* toga; by the words *cedant arma* togae, he meant *bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio concessurum.*

9 TORRENS DICENDI COPIA 128 n. III 74. Quintil. III 8 § 60 torrens...*dicentis oratio.* Hence Auson. prof. I 17 dicendi torrens *tibi* copia. The repetition in *torrens dicendi copia* and *facundia* is characteristic of Iuv. II 80. 102. III 26. 135—6. 287. IV 152. VI 25. 139. 200. 237. 268. 286. 311. 359. 493. 658. VII 3. 48—9. 53—5. 84—5. VIII 50. 71—2. 80—1. IX 43. 71—2. 106. X 29 30. 88—9. 104—5. 112—3. 188. 348. XIII 28. 189—90. 240. XIV 16—7. 31. 42. 56. 188. 281—2. XV 26. 79. 129—30. XVI 35.

10 MORTIFERA 114—132.

ILLE 171 n. the Pythagorean Milo of Croton, 'wedged in the timber which he strove to rend,' and there eaten by wolves schol. h. l. VM. IX 12 E § 9. He lived at the time of the Persian war (Hdt. III 137 § 4) and his Olympian victories first were celebrated by Simonides (anth. Plan. III 24, II p. 631 Jacobs). He led (A.D. 510) the army of Croton against thrice the number of Sybarites, wearing 'it is said, his Olympic crowns, and equipped in the fashion of Herakles with a lion's skin and club' (DS. XII 9 §§ 5, 6). Ov. Ibis 609, 610 *utque* Milon, *robur diducere fissile temptes, | nec possis captas inde referre manus.*

11 VIRIBUS CONFISUS VM. l. c. fretus viribus *accessit ad eam* [the oak which he saw in a field split with wedges] *insertisque*

manibus divellere conatus est. Strabo 263 (who doubts the story) τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ῥώμῃ πεποιθότα εἰκὸς καὶ τὴν ἱστορουμένην ὑπό τινων εὑρέσθαι καταστροφὴν τοῦ βίου. *Confisus*, though perf. in form, is here pres. in sense: cf. *fisus*, *diffisus*, *ratus*, *solitus*, *usus*, *veritus*.

PERIIT in early inscriptions we find *rediit*, *veniit* etc. See Lachmann and Munro on Lucr. III 1042. Ritschl opusc. philol. II 642. Ovid. esp. lengthens the final *i*.

ADMIRANDISQUE LACERTIS VM. l.c. *cumque* cum tot gymnicis palmis *lacerandum feris praebuit.* DS. l. c. § 6 'he was *admired* among his fellow-citizens as the author of the victory.'

LACERTIS the arm from the shoulder to the elbow. Cic. Cat. mai. § 27 Milo in his old age, seeing athletes training, *aspexisse* lacertos *suos dicitur*, saying with tears: *at hi quidem iam mortui sunt.* Ov. m. XV 229—31 *fletque* Milon *senior*, *cum spectat inanes* | *illos*, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum | Herculeis similes, *fluidos pendere* lacertos. For the thought cf. DS. IX 14 § 1 'not the possession, but the right use, of power is the great thing: for what profit had Milo of his bodily strength?'

12—27 Still more numerous are the victims of money; the fortune piled up with endless pains, towering among all other incomes, as a British whale among dolphins, chokes its master. In Nero's reign of terror it was the rich who were singled out for slaughter, the full sponge was squeezed: Longinus and the wide park of wealthy Seneca were invested by a whole cohort; the sumptuous mansion of Lateranus was beset: seldom does a soldier come to ransack the garret of the poor. Though you carry but a few small pieces of plain silver plate, you will fear the sword and pike as you set out on your journey before dawn; the shadow of a reed quivering in the moon will set you quaking. The wayfarer who has no such dangerous load will sing unconcerned before the footpad's face. The first prayer, most familiar to every temple, is for riches, that our funds may grow, our coffer be the best-filled in all the exchange. Yet no poison is drunk from earthen bowls; then fear it, when you put a jewelled cup to your lips, costly Setine wine sparkling in a broad beaker of gold.

12 seq. XIV 265 seq. 303 seq. Maxim. Tyr. XI=XXX § 1 'Midas bemoans his wealth, and recants his prayer;' an allegory, the fool's prayer turns to his own hurt, he prays that he may win, and when he has won repents.

13 STRANGULAT Shakespeare 'choked with ambition.' Sen. de tranq. an. 2 § 10 *in angusto inclusae cupiditates sine exitu se ipsae* strangulant. cf. ep. 51 § 13 *voluptates . . . latronum more . . . . in hoc nos amplectuntur, ut* strangulent. Ov. tr. V 1 63 strangulat *inclusus dolor.*

14 QUANTO without *tanto* (which occurs e.g. VIII 140—1) cf. III 125. Plat. apol. 39[d] χαλεπώτεροι ὅσῳ νεώτεροι. Liv. XXI 53 § 10 *segnius* . . . , quanto *longius*.

DELPHINIS with the double form *delphin*, *-is*, or *-us*, *-i* Priscian (VII § 25) compares *elephas*, *elephantus*, *Arabs*, *Arabus*.

BALLAENA Fr. *baleine*, φάλαινα, Germ. *Wallfisch*, are all of the same root as our *whale*. Whales were said to equal mountains in size and to swallow up entire vessels with their crews (Dionys. perieg. 596—604. Priscian. perieg. 598—602 Wernsd. Avien. descr. orb. 780—93 Wernsd.). The contrast between the wealth of the few and the misery of the many was never more glaring than in imperial Rome.

BRITANNICA Drusus and Germanicus had opened the north sea to the Romans, and the victories of Suetonius Paulinus and Iulius Agricola in Britain had drawn the attention of the Romans (Tac. Agr. 10 *multi rettulere*. cf. the Germany of Plin. and Tac.), with whom natural history and encyclopaedic learning were now in fashion, to our island, which, as lying at the verge of the known world, was peopled with 'gorgons and hydras and chimaeras dire.' Hor. c. IV 14 47—8 beluosus *qui remotis* | *obstrepit* Oceanus Britannis. Whales sometimes appeared in the Mediterranean Plin. IX § 12.

15 TEMPORIBUS DIRIS IV 80 of Domitian's time. cf. IV 14. Nero's reign of terror began A.D. 62, after the death of Burrus, with the restoration of the *lex maiestatis*, which had been in abeyance since the accession of Claudius Tac. XIV 48. DCass. LX 3 § 6.

16 LONGINUM C. Cassius Longinus, a famous jurist (Plin. ep. VII 24 §§ 8. 9 *Cassianae scholae princeps et parens*. the sect of the *Cassiani*)(*Proculeiani*. Tac. XII 12. Suet. Nero 37), cos. suff. A.D. 30. legatus of Syria A.D. 45—49. Tac. ib. 11. cf. Ios. ant. XV 11 § 4. XX 1 § 1. Afterwards he lived at Rome as an acting member of the senate in high repute Tac. XIII 41. 48. XIV 42—5. XV 52. Pompon. dig. I 2 2 § 51 A.D. 65 he was accused by Nero, nominally because he preserved among the *imagines* of his house that of the famous Cassius, inscribed DVX PARTIVM, really from jealousy of his wealth and character Tac. XVI 7 *nullo crimine, nisi quod Cassius* opibus vetustis *et gravitate morum...praecellebat*. cf. ib. 8. Suet. l. c. DCass. LXII 27 § 1. Cassius was banished to Sardinia (Tac. 9. Pompon. l.c.), being then old (Tac. 9) and blind (Suet. l.c., who says that he was put to death; so DCass.). He was recalled by Vespasian Pompon. l. c.

CLAUSIT, as applied to Longinus, denotes his apprehension, not his confinement (cf. X 170) in Sardinia.

SENECAE V 109. VIII 212.

SENECAE PRAEDIVITIS HORTOS Tac. XV 64 fin. (of Seneca) praedives *et praepotens.* In his tract on happiness, addressed to his brother Gallio, Seneca represents his enemies as contrasting his frugal precepts with his sumptuous life vit. beat. 17 § 2 seq. 'Why do you not dine by your own rule? why have you handsome furniture? wine made before you were born? . . . why have you estates beyond sea, more than you have ever seen? . . . more slaves than you can recollect?' A.D. 55 some blamed Seneca and Burrus, *viros gravitatem adseverantes*, for dividing houses and country mansions among them as so much booty Tac. XIII 18. A.D. 58 P. Suillius asked (Tac. XIII 42) 'by what philosophic rule Seneca had, in four years of imperial favour, amassed 300,000,000 sesterces? At Rome he swept up as in a drag-net bequests and *orbi*, and drained Italy and the provinces [e.g. Britain DCass. LXII 2] by exorbitant usury.' A.D. 62 Seneca was accused (Tac. XIV 52) of still adding to wealth already exceeding a private standard, of ambitious designs, and of outdoing the emperor himself in the splendour of his parks and country houses, hortorum *amoenitate et villarum magnificentia.* Sen. to Nero (ib. 53): 'You have heaped upon me such an abundance of offices and wealth, that nothing is wanting to my good fortune but to moderate it. . . . You have surrounded me with boundless treasures, so that I often ask myself, *Do I, a man of equestrian and provincial family, take rank with the noblest of the realm? . . . . where is that spirit satisfied with a modest fortune? does it lay out such parks as these*, tales hortos extruit, *and stalk through these suburban estates, and run riot in so vast territories, such boundless revenues?* The only excuse that presents itself is (cf. Sen. de ben. II 18) that I was not free to reject gifts from your hand.' He begs (c. 54) to be relieved of the burden which oppresses him; he would gladly devote to the improvement of his mind the time now set apart for the management of his property, *quod temporis* hortorum *aut villarum curae seponitur.* Nero replies (c. 55) 'what you have done for me will abide with me till death; what you have received from me, horti, *et fenus et villae,* is all at the mercy of chance. . . . I am ashamed to name freedmen, who are seen richer than you. I blush to think that you do not excel all the world in fortune, as you do in worth.' In short he refused to relieve Seneca of his wealth (c. 56. Suet. Nero 35); who however changed his course of life, holding no more levées, and keeping close within doors. A.D. 62 (Tac. XIV 65) he was suspected of treasonable correspondence with Piso. After the fire of Rome, A.D. 64, he made over his riches to Nero, as a contribution to the expenses of rebuilding the city (DCass. LXII 25 § 3).

17 SENECAE HORTOS CLAUSIT TOTA COHORS A.D. 65 Antonius Natalis denounced Seneca as a confederate of Piso's (Tac. XV 56, 60): a tribune invested, *globis militum saepsit*, his villa. His wife insisted on sharing his fate (Tac. 61—63). On *horti* see I 75 n.

EGREGIAS LATERANORUM AEDES Plautius Lateranus (VIII 147 n.), cos. des. joined in Piso's conspiracy from patriotic motives (Tac. XV 49); he was beheaded in the place of execution for slaves (ib. 60); the first stroke not proving mortal, he laid down his neck on the block a second time (Arr. Epict. I 1 § 19; an instance of his courage § 20). His home stood on the Caelian mount; for M. Aurelius, who was born on that mount, was also educated there in the house of his grandfather Verus (Iul. Capitolin. Ant. phil. I *iuxta aedes Laterani*). Septimius Severus gave houses, among others that of *Lateranus*, to various friends, among whom was Lateranus cos. A D. 197 AV. epit. 20 § 6. Constantine adorned the palace and erected there a church on the site of the present St John Lateran. Burn Rome and the Campagna 220. Prud. c. Symm. I 585—6 of the Roman populace *coetibus aut magnis* Laterani *currit ad* aedes, | *unde sacrum referat regali chrismate signum*.

18 Wealth the deadliest sin in a reign of terror. So in the proscription of the triumvirs Nep. 25 12 § 4. Suet. Tib. 49 gives exx. both of Romans and provincials put to death by Tiberius for no other crime; cf. the case of Sex. Marius Tac. VI 19. At the beginning of his reign Tiberius sacrificed no man to his avarice (DCass. LVII 10 § 5. Tac. an. II 48 but see IV 20).

RARUS VIII 63. Phaedr. IV 1 6 rara *mens intellegit*. So Ov. Plin. Quintil. Tac. In Engl. we use the plur. or the adv. 'seldom.' cf. *densissima lectica* I 120 n. also *vespertinus*, *nocturnus*, etc., where we use the adv.

CENACULA garrets, cocklofts III 201 n. VII 118. Cic. de leg. agr. II § 96 *Romam*...cenaculis sublatam *atque* suspensam. When Vitellius (Suet. 7) went to take the command of the army in lower Germany, he was fain to let his house, and stow away his family in a hired garret *meritorio* cenaculo. Horace, after describing the fugitive whims of the rich, ep. I 1 91 *quid* pauper? *ride: mutat* cenacula.

19 PAUCA 2 n. 'only a few,' and those small *vascula*, and plain *puri arg.* cf. XIV 62 *leve argentum* 'smooth')(*vasa aspera* 'in relief.'

ARGENTI VASCULA PURI IX 141—2 argenti vascula puri, | *sed quae Fabricius censor notet;* i.e. though plain and small, yet beyond the limit allowed by Fabricius. cf. I 76 n. (esp. Plin. ep. III 1 § 9). 77 n. Mart. IV 39 Charinus has plate chased by Myron. Praxiteles, Scopas, Phidias and other artists:

argentum *tamen inter omne miror*, | *quare non habeas, Charine*, purum. Plin. XXXVII § 28 artists conceal defects in crystals by carving, *caelatura*; those which are without a flaw they prefer to leave plain, *puras*. dig. VI 1 § 6 *quamvis et in* vasis *occurrat difficultas, utrum lancem dumtaxat dici oporteat, an etiam*, ... pura *an caelata sit*. So *chartae purae* are 'blank' paper)(written books dig. XXXII 52 § 4: *mantelia pura* plain tablecloths)(*cocco clavata* with scarlet stripes Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 37; *ager purus* (cf. καθαρός) is 'open' ground, not built upon Orelli inscr. 4371. From *vascellum* come Fr. *vaisselle* and *vaisseau*, and our 'vessel' which comprehends both.

20 NOCTE on the practice of travelling by night see Cas. on Suet. Caes. 31.

CONTUM 'a pike,' sometimes thrown (Strabo p. 448). See Rich companion s. v. and the lexx. *contarius, contificium, contus*. κοντός. First found as a Latin word in Liv. (e.g. XXXVII 11 § 13 where it is 'a pole') and Verg.

21 MOTAE Luc. VII 5—6 pavet *ille fragorem* | motorum *ventis nemorum*.

AD LUNAM 'by moonlight.' Aen. IV 513 *messae* ad lunam (*herbae*). Petron. 103 Burm. Ov. m. IV 99 ad lunae radios (*vidit*). Plut. de sollert. anim. 12 § 3 p. 968 πρὸς τὴν σελήνην.

TREPIDABIT UMBRAM VIII 152. many intransitive verbs, which denote a state of the mind, or its expression, become transitive, especially in the poets, by taking an object in the acc. e.g. *erubesco, fleo, gemo, horreo, paveo, tremo* Madvig § 223 c.

22 Sen. ep. 14 § 9 'let us have nothing which can be wrested from us to the great profit of the robber: carry as few spoils on your person as you can. No one draws human blood for its own sake, or very few; *plures computant quam oderunt, nudum latro transmittit*, even where the road is beset there is peace for the poor.'

CANTABIT VII 55 n. Naev. in Cic. de or. II § 279 'Why do you weep, father?' *Mirum ni* cantem. *condemnatus sum*.

VACUUS CORAM LATRONE VIATOR Cic. de fat. § 35, where he is warning against the inference *post hoc, ergo propter hoc;* on this principle viator *quoque* bene vestitus *causa* grassatori *fuisse dicetur cur ab eo spoliaretur*.

LATRONE on the insecurity of the roads see III 302—9 n. XIII 145.

23—25 XIV 107—331. Pers. II 9—16. 44—51. Petron. 88 'before they touch the threshold of the Capitol, they promise, one a house, if he shall have buried his rich relation, another, if he shall have dug up a treasure, another, if he shall have made his way safe and sound to 30,000,000 sesterces.' the very senate bribes Iuppiter, etc.

FERE with most men.

24 DIVITIAE OPES several times found together in Cic. *opes* is the more general term, including credit, following, and other means of advancement.

UT MAXIMA TOTO NOSTRA SIT ARCA FORO that we may have a larger sum at interest in our banker's hands than any capitalist of them all. cf. IX 140—1 *viginti milia fenus* | *pigneribus positis.*

25 ARCA a strong-box, money-chest, coffer I 90. XI 26 n. XIV 259. Rich companion s. v. To be the largest in Rome, the chest must be large indeed, as some could afford shelter to a grown man.

FORO Sen. de tranq. an. 8 § 5 *grande* in foro *fenus.* As early as Plaut. and Ter. the forum is named as the abode of the bankers, *mensarii*, *argentarii.* Their offices, *tabernae*, were on its N.E. and S.W. sides. Burn Rome and the Campagna 89 90. Hence Iuv. XI 50 n. *cedere foro*, or *abire f.*, *mergi f.*, meant 'to become bankrupt.'

25—27 Sen. Thyest. 451—3 'crimes do not enter huts, and the food taken at a narrow board is safe. *venenum in auro bibitur.*'

ACONITA I 158 n.

26 FICTILIBUS III 168 n. fictilibus *cenare pudet*, in Rome where all live beyond their means.

27 GEMMATA POCULA λιθοκόλλητα. V 37—48 n. where the patron drinks out of jewelled cups of gold, the poor client out of broken glass. Cic. Verr. IV § 62 the young Antiochus rashly displayed to Verres much silver plate, and not a few *pocula ex auro*, which, as is the fashion with kings, esp. in Syria, *gemmis erant distincta clarissimis.* ib. §§ 64—68 we see the danger of such possessions. Plin. XXXVII § 17 'we seem (by greater luxury in other things) to have lost the right of reproving *gemmata potoria.*' On luxury in furniture and service cf. Iuv. XI 120 seq.

SETINUM V 34 n. Wine of *Setia*, now *Sezza*, an ancient city of Latium, between Norba and Privernum, overlooking the Pomptine marshes Mart. X 74 10—11. XIII 212. It was famous and costly (Strabo 234. 237), and preferred to all others by Augustus and most of his successors Plin. XIV § 61. Mart. IV 69 you always put on the table Setine or Massic, Papilus, but scandal will have it that the wine is not so good after all. They say that that bowl of yours has made you four times a widower, I don't believe it, Papilus, but—I am not thirsty. IX 2 5 incensura *nives dominae* Setina *liquantur.*

ARDEBIT 'shall sparkle.' XI 155 ardens *purpura.* schol. *quia vinum splendescit* in auro. In Mart. IX 74 5 'fiery' *rumpis et* ardenti *madidus crystalla Falerno.*

28—53 Now then [knowing the vanity of human wishes] must you not praise Democritus for laughing, Heraclitus for weeping, when they had moved but one step from their sill? But every man can play the censor with caustic flout; 'tis more marvel whence that store of brine held out for the eyes. Democritus used to shake his lungs with endless laughter, though Abdera had none of our Roman pomp, robes of state, lictors, fasces, sedans, praetor's court. How if he had seen the mock majesty of our circensian procession? the praetor standing out from his lofty car, towering high amid the dusty circus, in tunic figured with palm leaves, borrowed from the temple of Iuppiter, trailing from his shoulders the purple hangings of a starred toga, and on his head a crown, whose heavy hoop no neck can support: for a public slave sweats beneath the load, slave and consul riding in one car, that the consul may remember he is but man? Add too the eagle, rising from the ivory wand, on that side cornets, on this citizens in snow-white gowns at the horses' reins, a long train marching to grace the show before their patron, whose hoarded dole has bought their friendship. Even in days of yore every chance meeting with his kind furnished food for laughter to him, whose wisdom proves that greatest men, destined to leave high examples behind them, may arise in the native home of blockheads, under a gross, foggy sky. Democritus mocked the business of the crowd and its pleasures, sometimes its very tears; while he himself bid frowning Fortune go hang, and snapt his fingers in her face.

This contrast between Heraclitus and Democritus is very common Lucian vit. auct. 13—4, where the pair are put up together in the sale of philosophers. Iuv. follows Sen. de tranq. an. 15 §§ 2—3 we must bring ourselves to regard all the faults of the vulgar as ridiculous, not as hateful, and imitate rather *Democritus* than *Heraclitus. hic enim*, quotiens in publicum processerat [Iuv. 29—30], flebat, *ille* ridebat. *huic omnia, quae agimus, miseriae, illi ineptiae videbantur.* anth. Pal. II 148 '*weep* for life, *Heraclitus*, far more than when thou wert alive; life is now more pitiable. *Laugh* at life, *Democritus*, more now than of yore, life is now more laughable than ever. I myself, as I look at the two, am puzzled to choose between you, how to *weep* with thee, how with thee to *laugh*.' The tears of Heraclitus and laughter of Democritus are apocryphal. No more happy example of grave mockery could have been found than the triumphal procession at the games. The praetor, whose chief function was now the management of shows, assumed the state proper to those who had enlarged the bounds of empire. The emperor alone, or his sons or nephews, were now permitted to triumph, but the decorations

and solemn ritual and universal acclamations remained as before; or rather the shadow outdid the substance in parade. For the populace, to be kept in humour, must have its *circenses* as well as its *panem*.

28 IAM Hand Tursell. III 147 = cum hoc sit. 'by this time,' after we have learnt so much of the blindness of mankind.

IAMNE it is not only, as Zumpt § 352 says, when attached to the principal verb, that *ne* is used where *nonne* might stand (as ἆρα where ἆρ' οὐ might stand Matth. § 614. Madvig gr. synt. § 199 b) Plin. ep. III 21 § 6 *meritone* . . . . .? paneg. 88 § 4 *iustisne de causis* . . . .? See Heind. on Hor. s. II 7 61. Hand Tursell. IV 74—5.

DE SAPIENTIBUS ALTER I 34. 66 n. 137. III 259. VI 385 *quaedam* de *numero Lamiarum*. Hand Tursell. II 197. On this indirect description *alter* . . . . *contrarius auctor*, cf. 171 n. Democritus is named 34.

29 RIDEBAT Cic. de or. III § 235 *quid sit ipse* risus, ... *viderit* Democritus. He was nicknamed Γελασῖνος Ael. v. h. IV 20.

30 FLEBAT CONTRARIUS AUCTOR DL. IX § 3. Tert. de an. 3 Heracliti maeror.

AUCTOR doctor, master, authority. Hor. c. I 28 14—5 of Pythagoras auctor | *naturae verique.*

31 CACHINNI often implies derision Cic. Brut. § 216 cachinnos *irridentium*. It was the age of satire and epigram. Lucian was soon to appear. Plin. h. n. XI § 158 the cheeks which express mirth and laughter *et altior homini tantum*, quem novi mores subdolae irrisioni dicavere, nasus. Lucian fugitiv. 45 'What do you think *Democritus* would have done, if he had seen this?' 'He would have *laughed* at the man, as he deserves.' καίτοι πόθεν εἶχεν ἐκεῖνος τοσοῦτον γέλωτα;

32 MIRANDUM EST, UNDE ILLE OCULIS SUFFECERIT UMOR Plin. XI § 146 *hinc* [*ex oculis*] fletus *et rigantes ora rivi. quis* ille *est* umor *in dolore tam* fecundus *et paratus, aut ubi reliquo tempore?*

33 RISU PULMONEM AGITARE Prud. perist. X 248—9 pulmonem movet | derisus *istas intuens ineptias.*

34—7 Hor. ep. II 1 194 *si foret in terris*, rideret Democritus, and would find the audience in the theatre more entertaining than the play. Cf. Iuv. XIV 262—75.

34 QUAMQUAM NON ESSENT in the silver age *quamquam* often is followed by the conj., and *quamvis* by the ind. Zumpt § 574. Plin. ep. VII 1 § 1 quamquam . . . noverim, *vereor tamen.*

URBIBUS ILLIS Abdera and its neighbourhood 50 n.

35 PRAETEXTA ET TRABEAE FASCES Flor. I 5 § 6 from the Etruscans came fasces trabeae . . . praetexta.

PRAETEXTA 99. *toga pr.* a white 'gown bordered' with a purple stripe, worn by kings, consuls, proconsuls, praetors, curule aediles, dictators, censors and certain priests.

TRABEAE VIII 259 n. trabeam *et diadema Quirini.* The *trabea* was a toga bordered with purple, and crossed by horizontal belts (*trabes* 'beams,' 'bars') of scarlet, worn by kings, by augurs, and on state occasions by equites. Symm. laud. in Valentin. sen. II § 2 trabeam consularem *discolora serta praetexant.*

LECTICA I 64—5 n. From the low Lat. *lectaria* come Fr. *litière* and our *litter.*

TRIBUNAL of the praetor.

36—46 A *locus classicus* on the procession, *pompa*, at the Circensian games 81 n.; another on the games themselves XI 193—202. The *ludi Romani, l. Megalenses* (XI 193 n.), *l. magni*, and probably the *Cerealia* and all *l. votivi* (as well as *l. sollemnes* in the circus maximus) were opened by the procession, which, setting out from the Capitol, crossed the gaily decorated forum, the vicus Tuscus and forum boarium, through the middle gate of the circus and round the furthest *metae* DH. VII 72. The road was strewn with flowers Ov. tr. IV 2 50. The presiding magistrate led the way, if he were a praetor or consul, standing on a lofty chariot drawn by white horses (Apul. mag. 22) crowned with laurel (Ov. tr. IV 2 22. ex P. II 1 58. Mart. VII 8 8). He wore the garb of a triumphant general (XI 194—5 *similisque triumpho* | *praeda caballorum* praetor *sedet*), the broad folds of the gold-worked purple toga over the tunic embroidered with palm leaves, bearing in his hand the ivory sceptre with the eagle. A gold crown of oak leaves, set with jewels, was held over his head by a public slave. His children sat, as in a triumph, in the chariot or on the horses (Tac. ann. XII 41 in games given by Claudius Britannicus appeared in the praetexta, Nero in triumphal costume). Before the praetor flutes and horns played, and clients in their white gowns escorted him. Images of the gods, accoutred with their *exuviae* or attributes, were borne on biers, *fercula*, thrones and cars, *tensae*, drawn by mules, horses and elephants, and escorted by companies of priests and religious orders: nor were images of emperors wanting. The procession was welcomed by the people standing, with shouts, invocation of the gods and clapping of hands Ov. amor. III 2 43—62. Yet as it delayed the sports, it was viewed with impatience M. Sen. contr. I pr. fin. § 24 p. 56 10 I will detain you no longer: I know well *quam odiosa res mihi sit* circensibus pompa.

36 PRAETOREM cf. 41 *consul.* VIII 194 n. XIV 257. The management of the games became at last the praetor's most important function. cf. DCass. LIV 2 § 3. Plin. ep. VII 11 § 4.

CURRIBUS ALTIS with a pair of horses Plin. XXXIV § 20 *non vetus et* bigarum *celebratio in iis qui* praetura functi curru vecti essent per circum. The tribunes in the *ludi Augustales* were allowed to wear the triumphal uniform in the circus but (Tac. an. I 15) curru *vehi haud permissum*. See the cut in Rich companion s. v. *currus* 4. Plin. pan. 92 § 5 augustior *solito* currus. A gilt car in the form of a turret Zon. VII 21. Hor. epod. IX 41—2.

36—7 CURRIBUS ALTIS EXSTANTEM VIII 3 stantes in curribus *Aemilianos*. Ov. ex P. III 4 35 *illa ducis facies in* curru stantis *eburno*. trist. IV 2 47—8 *hos* super in curru, *Caesar, victore veheris* | *purpureus populi rite per ora tui*.

38 IN TUNICA IOVIS ET PICTAE FERENTEM AULAEA TOGAE the *tunica palmata* and *toga picta* are often named together. Flor. I 5 § 6 Duker 'from the Etruscans came the golden car and four horses of our triumphs, the *togae pictae tunicaeque palmatae*.' Liv. XXX 15 § 11—12 Scipio presents Masinissa *aurea corona* (ver. 39—41),...*scipione eburno* (ver. 43), *toga picta et palmata tunica*, saying that Rome knew no higher honour than a triumph, nor had triumphant generals any more gorgeous attire. The *tunica palmata* was so called from the palm-branches which, with Victories and other figures, were worked upon it. There were two kinds of embroidery used in Rome, the Phrygian in cross-stitch, the work of *phrygiones;* the Babylonian in satin-stitch *ars plumaria*, the work of *plumarii:* the former corresponds to engraving by dots, 'stippling,' the latter to line engraving. The *tunica palmata* was χρυσοποίκιλτος or χρυσοποίκιλος (DS. XVIII 26 § 4. Athen. 198^{c}) a work of the *ars plumaria;* the *toga picta* was spangled with stars, χρυσόπαστος, a work of the *phrygiones*. Nero entered Rome after his Grecian victories in the triumphal car of Augustus, wearing (Suet. 25) a chlamys *distincta stellis aureis* (DCass. LXIII 20 § 3 ἁλουργίδα χρυσόπαστον). On the Greek vases found in Etruria the embroidery consists of stars, crosses, dots and round ornaments surrounded with dots, which were often formed of little spangles and leaves of gold; these spangles, the remains of the funeral robes, have been found in graves both in Etruria and in the Crimea.

TUNICA IOVIS the sceptre, *tunica palmata*, and *toga picta* were taken from the temple of Iuppiter Capitolinus. Liv. X 7 § 10 Iovis *opt. max. ornatu decoratus*, curru aurato *per urbem vectus*. Suet. Aug. 94 Octavius dreamt that he saw his son, of more than human form, *cum fulmine et* sceptro exuviisque Iovis *opt. max. ac radiata* corona, *super* laureatum currum, *bis senis equis candore eximio trahentibus*.

PICTAE TOGAE i.e. *acu pictae* VI 481. Ov. ex P. II 1 31.

III 4 101. Lucan IX 176—7 pictasque togas, *velamina summo | ter conspecta Iovi.*

SARRANA of Tyrian purple I 27 n. *Τύρος* is only the gr. form of hebr. *Tsôr* (Hier. *Σώρ.* Thdt. *Σόρ.*) 'a rock,' the name originally of the island, then of the whole city. Plautus, who was acquainted with Phoenician, trucul. II 6 58 purpuram *ex* Sara *tibi attuli.* Enn. in Prob. ad Verg. g. II 506 *Poenos* Sarra *oriundos.* Verg. l.c. Sarrano *indormiat* ostro. Sil. XV 205 (who very frequently uses the adj.) Sarrano murice *fulgens.* Tyrian flutes (*tibiae Sarranae*) and purple might well bring with them to Rome the name of their city.

39 AULAEA XIV 263. properly hangings, curtains; here of the broad folds of the stately toga, stiff with gold and embroidery Cic. Catil II § 22 velis *amictos non togis.*

MAGNAEQUE CORONAE TANTUM ORBEM of gold and jewels App. Pun. 66. Gell. V 5 §§ 5—7. Tert. de cor. 13 Etruscan crowns are of jewels and gold, in the form of oak leaves, and are worn by magistrates with the *togae palmatae* (so the *toga picta* is often called). Mart. VIII 33 1 (thinness of the gold-leaf in the *praetoricia corona;* hence Iuv. is speaking ironically, when he says that the slave sweated under the burden). Beside this crown, the general wore a crown of laurel on his head Becker III 2 442.

40 QUANTO CERVIX NON SUFFICIT ULLA Paul. s. v. *donaticae coronae* p. 69 M. *postea magnificentiae causa institutae sunt* super modum aptarum capitibus.

SUFFICIT a very common word in the silver age; used 23 times by Iuv.

41 SERVUS PUBLICUS those prisoners of war who were not sold by the state were retained in its service as *servi publici;* or they were bought by the state or bequeathed to it. Their condition was better than that of private slaves, they were able to save money and had free quarters found them by the censors. They served the magistrates as assistants to the *accensi* and *apparitores,* were employed in the census, in prisons, at executions, at sacrifices, in quarries, mines, waterworks etc.; they bought and sold on behalf of the state.

TENET SUDANS HANC PUBLICUS Zon. VII 21 'a public *slave* rode *in the chariot itself, holding over him the crown* of jewels set in gold, and kept saying to him Look back, i. e. consider well thy past and future life, and be not elated by thy present state nor overweening in pride. And there hung from the chariot a bell and scourge, to signify that he might even be unfortunate, so as even to be outraged or even condemned to death. For the custom is that convicts sentenced to death for any crime bear a bell, that no one may contract defilement by

brushing against them as they walk.' Plin. XXXIII § 11 formerly in a triumph, *cum corona ex auro Etrusca sustineretur a tergo, anulus tamen in digito ferreus erat aeque triumphantis et* servi *fortasse* coronam sustinentis. On coins Victory generally supports the crown.

SIBI CONSUL NE PLACEAT VI 276. Mart. IV 59 5 *ne* tibi *regali* placeas, *Cleopatra, sepulcro.*

CONSUL called PRAETOR ver. 36; either magistrate might preside over the games, but the contrast is more glaring between *consul* and *servus*. So the *avia* or *matertera* of Pers. II 31 is *nutrix* in 39.

41—2 SIBI CONSUL NE PLACEAT, SERVUS CURRU PORTATUR EODEM Arr. Epict. III 24 § 85 'like those who stand over triumphing generals from behind, and *remind them that they are men.*' Tert. apol. 33 *hominem se esse etiam triumphans in illo* sublimissimo curru *admonetur, suggeritur enim ei a tergo:* respice post te; hominem memento te. 'and he exults the more because his glory is so great as to require such an admonition.' As the triumph was the utmost goal of Roman ambition (ver. 133—140), he who attained it was in danger of overweening pride *ὕβρις*, and might provoke the evil eye of envy and the jealousy of heaven Plut. Aemil. Paul. 34 § 6. 35. As children wore amulets in the *bullae* (V 164 n.), so the general in the hour of his glory and danger was under their protection. Plin. XXVIII § 39. the voice of the slave, cf. Iuv. VII 112 n. Macr. I 6 § 8 says that the *bulla* was *gestamen triumphantium* and was filled with remedies supposed to be *adversus invidiam valentissima*. The same feeling dictated the use of the iron ring (see on 39), the jeering trochaics sung by the troops, and probably the custom observed by Caesar and Claudius (DCass. XLIII 21 § 2. LX 23 § 1), who went up the steps of the Capitol on their knees. On the jealousy of the gods see Blomf. gloss. Aesch. Pers. 368. Agam. 921. lexx. under *βασκανία. μεγαίρω. νέμεσις. ὕβρις. φθόνος.* The fall of Troy avenged the *ὕβρις* of Paris, Salamis and Plataeae that of Xerxes. Compare the stories of Arachne, Kapaneus, Croesus, Marsyas, Midas, Niobe, Polykrates.

43 DA NUNC ET VOLUCREM cf. the use of *adde* (*quod*) in Quintil.

VOLUCREM, SCEPTRO QUAE SURGIT EBURNO DH. III 61 (who derives it from the Etruscans) 'a sceptre with an eagle on the top.' In later times the consuls bore this sceptre Prud. c. Symm. I 349. peristeph. X 148—150 aquila ex eburna *sumit arrogantiam | gestator eius ac superbit beluae | inflatus osse, cui figura est alitis.* Ammian. XXIX 2 § 15 *consulares post* scipiones. The sceptre appears on coins and diptychs; see the cut in Rich s. v. *sceptrum* n. 4.

44 CORNICINES III 34 not only hornblowers, but a chorus of harpers and pipers, marching in time, with song and dance App. Pun. 66.

44—5 HINC PRAECEDENTIA AGMINIS OFFICIA ET NIVEOS AD FRENA QUIRITES the train of clients in their best white togas I 46 n. III 127 n. VII 142—3 n. togati ante pedes.

45 OFFICIA III 129 n. *Officium* is a compliment, a duty of ceremony and respect; here it is used, abstract for concrete, for those who escort the great man *to do him honour*, a guard of honour, an escort. cf. I 34 n. where add *civitas, vicinitas.* VIII 104 n. X 100 n. *custodiae, excubiae, matrimonia, ministerium, operae, remigium, auxilium, dignitas, honestas, vigiliae, servitia.* VM. III 7 § 5 *duobus acerrimis* odiis *latera sua cingere.* We have the sing. in Iuv. VI 203 *labente* officio. Suet. Ner. 28 *celeberrimo* officio *deductum.* The genitive *agminis* makes our passage less harsh than these. Suet. Caes. 71 *inter* officia *prosequentium fascesque lictorum.*

NIVEOS Calpurn. VII 29 nivei tribuni. Mart. VIII 65 5—6 *hic lauru redimita comas et* candida cultu | *Roma salutavit voce manuque ducem.*

AD FRENA Capitol. Anton. phil. 16 § 2 *ipse imperator filio* ad triumphalem currum *in circo pedes cucurrit.*

QUIRITES III 60 n.

46 DEFOSSA 'buried,' 'stowed safe away.'

LOCULIS cash-box of the clients I 89 n.

SPORTULA the dole, 25 *asses* I 95 n. 120 n.

QUOS SPORTULA FECIT AMICOS V 12—23. 161—173. Mart. IX 14 do you think that he is a stedfast friend, whom you have bought with a dinner? Your boar he loves, your mullets, sow's paunch, oysters, not yourself: if I dine as well, he will be my friend.

47 TUM QUOQUE even in that age of primitive plainness B.C. 460—357.

MATERIAM RISUS same constr. Cic. de or. II § 262 *dixi . . . gravium . . . . et* iocorum *unam esse* materiam. Elsewhere *mat. ad* ib. § 239 *est etiam deformitatis et corporis vitiorum satis bella* materies ad iocandum. or with dat. Mart. I 4 4 materiam dictis [=jests] *nec pudet esse ducem.*

48 CUIUS PRUDENTIA DL. IX §§ 46 to 49 enumerates 60 of his works, moral, physical, mathematical, musical and miscellaneous. Epicurus borrowed his atomic theory.

49 SUMMOS POSSE VIROS VERVECUM IN PATRIA NASCI Abdera was also the birthplace of Protagoras, of the philosophers Leukippos (? DL. IX § 30) and Anaxarchos, the historians Hekataeos and Diokleides, the epic poet Nikaenetos.

50 VERVECUM IN PATRIA *vervex* (Fr. *brebis*, from the form

berbex; also Fr. *berger*) 'a wether;' here 'a blockhead' (so Germ. *Schöps*, Engl. 'sheep,' 'sheepheaded'). Plaut. merc. III 3 6 *itane vero*, vervex, *intro eas?* Petron. 57 *quid rides*, vervex? prov. in Macar. V 8 n. *μωρότερος προβάτου.*

CRASSO SUB AERE Cic. de fat. § 7 *Athenis tenue caelum, ex quo acutiores etiam putantur Attici* [Eur. Med. 829], crassum *Thebis, itaque pingues Thebani.* Hor. ep. II 1 244 Schmid *Boeotum in* crasso *iurares* aere natum. *crassus* is of the same root as *gross*. There is no earlier evidence of the reproach than Cic. d. n. I § 120 *quae quidem omnia sunt* patria Democriti *quam Democrito digniora.* Mart. X 25 4 Abderitanae pectora plebis *habes.* Galen. de animi moribus ad fin. VIII 822 K. 'among the Scythians there arose one philosopher, at Athens many; on the other hand at *Abdera there are many fools*, but few at Athens.' In the *φιλογέλως* of Hierokles and Philagrios, ed. Boisson. Par. 1848 pp. 289—292 are 18 jests at the expense of Abderites e.g. 112 An Abderite would have hung himself; the cord breaking, he fell down and broke his head. He went to the surgeon, clapt a plaster on the wound and hung himself again.

51 NECNON ET III 204 n. Verg. Calpurn. Nemesian. Quintil.

53 FORTUNAE MANDARET LAQUEUM 'bid her go hang.' Apul. m. IX 36 'maddened to the extremity of frenzy, shouting aloud that he *bid* all of them and the very laws *go hang*, suspendium *sese et totis illis et ipsis legibus* mandare.'

MEDIUMQUE OSTENDERET UNGUEM schol. infami digito [Pers. II 33] *ei turpiter insultabat.* Mart. II 28 1—2 *rideto multum qui te, Sextille,* cinaedum | *dixerit, et* digitum porrigito medium. VI 70 5—6 ostendit digitum, *sed* impudicum | *Alconti Dasioque Symmachoque.* Arrian Epict. III 2 § 11 Diogenes exposed a sophist *by stretching out the middle finger;* and when he broke out into a fury, said: 'There you see the man; I have shewn him to you.' A gesture worthy of a cynic: some strangers asking to see Demosthenes (DL. VI § 34) Diogenes held out *his middle finger* and said 'There you have the famous orator of the Athenians.' Again (§ 35) he said that a finger made all the difference between madness and sanity with most men: *hold out the middle finger*, and they will think you mad; but not if you hold out the index finger. To shoot out the middle finger from the clenched fist at a man, was to taunt him in the most injurious manner. Such an affront caused Chaerea to plot against Gaius (Caligula Suet. 56). Gesenius understands 'the putting forth of the finger,' Is. 58 9, as *medium digitum porrigere.*

54—5 For what then must we pray? ['*Ergo* begins a new

paragraph, as it so often does with an interrogative, or an imperative; in coming back from a digression. Iuvenal may have written: *ergo supervacua* aut ut *perniciosa petuntur, propter quae fas est genua incerare deorum?* that is, *ergo, ut supervacua aut perniciosa inceratis genibus deorum petuntur, ita quae vere utilia et pia hoc modo petuntur?* "Well then to come back to our subject, even as superfluous or hurtful things are, as we have seen, asked for in prayer, what things may we with propriety ask for?" Then he goes on to put cases: then 103 ergo *quid optandum—Seianum*, as if with reference to our *ergo*. Then he goes on to other cases; and then 346 *nil* ergo *optabunt* etc., as if again with reference to our *ergo*. The *ut* merely repeating the letters of *aut* is a very easy emendation.' H. A. J. M.]

54 SUPERVACUA AUT PERNICIOSA PETUNTUR Suet. rhet. p. 269 13 Roth *tum utilia et necessaria, tum* perniciosa et supervacanea.

55 FAS EST I 58. VI 628.

GENUA INCERARE DEORUM XII 88. Apul. de mag. 54 votum *in alicuius statuae* femore *assignasti*. Lucian philops. 20 an image with coins strewn at its feet, and some silver pieces *fastened with wax to its thigh*, and silver leaf also, *the vows* or fee of those who had been healed of fever. Prudent. apoth. 455—7 Iulian used to bow his imperial head before the foot of a Minerva of pottery ware, to crouch at the foot of Hercules, genua incerare *Dianae*. id. hamartig. 403—4 incerat lapides *fumosos idololatrix | religio*. id. c. Symm. I 202—4 the heathen infant had tasted of the sacrificial cake before he could speak, saxa inlita ceris *viderat*. Philostr. her. 3 § 2 an image worn by time and also by those who *smear* it and *seal their vows* upon it. The wax tablets, hung from or fastened to the knees of the gods, were sealed (Plin. ep. ad Trai. 35=44), as a sort of contract; if the god failed to perform his part, the worshipper was free from his vow; the tablet, ever in the eyes of the image, was a continual monitor.

56—113 Some fall in headlong ruin through great power exposed to as great envy. The long and stately roll of their dignities wrecks them; down go their statues, following the tugging rope, then the stroke of the axe shatters the very chariot-wheels of their triumphal statues, and the innocent horses, like malefactors on the cross, have their legs broken. Now hiss the fires, now the bellows blow, and the head worshipt by the Roman people is a-glow in the forge, mighty Seianus crackles: then of the face second to one only in the wide world, are made ewers, wash-pots, frying-pans, vessels for every meanest use. Festoon your homes with bays, lead to the

Capitol for sacrifice a tall and whited ox: for 'tis a general holiday; Seianus is drawn along the streets by the hangman's hook, a public show; not a man but rejoices over him. 'What lips he had, what a haughty face! if you trust me, I never could abide the man: but under what charge was he cast? who was the informer? by what approvers, by what witness did he make good his case?' "Nothing of this: a long and wordy despatch arrived from Capreae." 'Good: if Caesar writes, I ask no more.' But what does the throng of Remus? It sides with fortune, as ever, and hates those on whom sentence has gone forth. The same people, if Nortia had smiled upon her Tuscan, if the emperor's age had been crushed off his guard, would this very hour proclaim Seianus Augustus. Long ago, since we ceased to have votes to sell, it shook off state cares: once it granted commands, fasces, legions, what it pleased; now it narrows its ambition, and dotes on two boons alone, bread and the shows. 'I am told that many will die.' "No doubt of it; a great furnace is heated; Brutidius met me at Mars' altar, and my friend was pale. How I fear, lest Aiax take vengeance on Brutidius for his defeat, as due to his sorry pleading. Let us run at full speed, and while yet he lies on the bank, trample on Caesar's foe. But let our slaves be there to see our loyal zeal, lest any denying it, collar his master and drag him quaking for fear to the bar." This was then the talk, these the whispers of the crowd respecting Seianus. Would you be courted as Seianus was? be master of his wealth, and bestow on one curule chairs of highest rank, on another the charge of armies? be counted guardian of an emperor perched with his wizard crew on Capreae's narrow cliff? you would at least wish to have pikes and troops at command, young nobles on your staff, a guard quartered in your house? why should you not? even they who lack the will to kill. would fain enjoy the power. Yet what glory or success can make you content with joy counterpoised by trouble? Would you choose the robe of state of him whose corpse is now dragged in scorn, or be a country mayor of Gabii or Fidenae, passing sentence on false weights, an aedile in tattered tunic at deserted Ulubrae, breaking short measures? You confess then that Seianus mistook the true objects of desire; for while coveting excessive dignities and grasping at excessive wealth, he was but rearing the numerous stages of a lofty tower, from which his fall might be from the greater height, and his crash once set in movement, might be from a more appalling steep. What overwhelmed the Crassi, what the Pompeii, and that Caesar who tamed the Quirites and brought them under the lash? Why, ambition that spared no means to secure the highest place, and aspiring prayers heard and granted by heaven's

displeasure. Few kings go down to Pluto without a stab, few tyrants by a bloodless death.

56 SUBIECTA POTENTIA MAGNAE INVIDIAE 42 n. Stat. s. V I 137—8 *quisnam inpacata* consanguinitate ligavit | fortunam invidiamque *deus?*

57 MERGIT XIII 8.)(*emergo*. Lucr. V 1008 rerum copia mersat. Plin. h. n. VII § 132 the day honoured with the white pebble has been the origin of trouble. *quam multos* accepta adflixere imperia! *quam multos* bona perdidere et ultimis mersere suppliciis.

58 PAGINA schol. 'a plate of bronze in front of their statues, containing every step of their advancement, now called *tabula patronatus*.' cf. VIII 69.

DESCENDUNT STATUAE RESTEMQUE SEQUUNTUR VIII 18. dig. XLVIII 4 7 § 4 *crimen maiestatis facto vel* violatis statuis vel imaginibus *maxime exacerbatur in milites*. Many exx. of destruction by the populace of statues of emperors and grandees are collected by Lips. exc. ad Tac. an. VI 2. [Sen.] Oct. 808—814 every statue of Poppaea in marble or bronze *afflicta vulgi manibus et saevo iacet* | *eversa* ferro, *membra per partes trahunt* | deducta laqueis, *obruunt turpi diu* | calcata *caeno*. their words are of a piece with their savage deeds. Suet. Nero 24 *subverti et* unco trahi *abicique in latrinas* [cf. Iuv. ver. 64] *omnium* [*hieronicarum*, lest they should eclipse Nero] *statuas et imagines imperavit*. Suet. Dom. 23 the senate 'tore him to tatters' after death with the bitterest jeers, ordered ladders to be brought, his shields and portraits to be taken down before their eyes and dashed upon the ground, all inscriptions in his honour to be effaced, *eradendos ubique titulos* [Iuv. 58 *pagina*], and his memory to be abolished. DCass. LXVIII 1 the numerous gold and silver effigies were melted down [Iuv. 61—4]. Plin. paneg. 52 §§ 4—5 those countless gold statues fell in ruin, an acceptable sacrifice, amid universal rejoicing. It was a delight to them to dash that most tyrannical face to the ground, *instare ferro, saevire* securibus, as though blood and pain followed every blow. No one was too sober in his joy or too deliberate in gladness, but thought it a kind of revenge to behold mangled limbs, lopt members, and lastly those fierce and terrible images cast out and melted down, *excoctas flammis; ut ex illo terrore et minis in usum hominum ac voluptates ignibus mutarentur*. In the year 1878 a mutilated statue was found in the Tiber.

RESTEM the form *restim* is common in Plautus.

RESTEMQUE SEQUUNTUR I 164. Aen. IX 539 *semineces ad terram, inmani mole* secuta (*veniunt*).

59 BIGARUM VII 126 n.

60 INMERITIS Hor. c. I 17 28 inmeritam*que vestem*. id. s. II 3 7 *culpantur frustra calami* inmeritus*que laborat* (*paries*).
FRANGUNTUR CRURA the punishment of slaves. Sen. de ira III 32 § 1 if we have sent a poor slave to the barracoons, *ergastula*, why need we make haste to flog him, crura *protinus* frangere?

CABALLIS III 118 a word of common life, which has gained dignity in its passage into the Romance languages, *cheval*, *cavalry*, *chivalry;* so *tête* from *testa*.

61 CAMINIS XIV 118. hence (through low Lat. *caminata*) *cheminée* and *chimney*.

62 ADORATUM POPULO CAPUT Tac. an. IV 2 A.D. 23 Tiberius calls Seianus in the senate and before the people, 'the partner of his labours,' and allows his *images to be worshipt* in theatres and market-places and at the head-quarters of the legions. ib. 74 A.D. 28 the senate voted altars to Clemency and Friendship, with statues of Tiberius and Seianus about them. DCass. LVIII 2 §§ 7—8 A.D. 29 the number of *statues* raised to S. by the senate, the knights, the tribes and the grandees, was past counting; the senate and knights and people sent envoys to S. and Tiberius alike, prayed alike and offered sacrifices for both and swore by the Fortune of both. ib. 4 § 4 A.D. 31 brazen *statues of S.* and Tiberius were everywhere set up together, they were painted together, and gilt chairs were set up for both in the theatres: *sacrifices* were offered to the statues of both alike. ib. 7 §§ 1—2 among other omens of the fall of S. smoke issued from one of his *statues;* when the head was removed a great snake leapt forth: when a new head was placed upon the statue, and S. was about to sacrifice to himself (for such was his practice) on account of the omen, a *rope* was found round the neck of the statue. ib. 11 § 2 'him, whom they used to *adore and sacrifice to him as to a god*, they now were leading forth to death.' The name of S. was erased from coins (Eckhel VI 196) and inscriptions Orelli 4033. Suet. Tib. 48 certain gifts granted by Tiberius to the legions of Syria, because they alone had *worshipt no image of S.* among the standards. ib. 65 S. who was plotting a revolution, he overthrew at last rather by guile and cunning than by imperial authority, although he saw both that his birthday was already kept as a state holiday and that his *golden statues were everywhere worshipt.*

63 SEIANUS L. Aelius Seianus, son of the eques L. Seius Strabo of Volsinii (74 n.) and a Iunia, adopted by L. Aelius Gallus third prefect of Egypt. Shortly after the accession of Tiberius he was made colleague of his father, the praef. praet., and, when his father was entrusted with the government of

Egypt, he had the sole command of the praetorian guard, and gradually became the second personage in the state. His daughter was betrothed to a son of Claudius, afterwards emperor Tac. an. III 29. IV 7. Suet. Claud. 27. DCass. LVIII 11 § 5. In his way to the throne stood Drusus son of Tiberius and the children of Germanicus nephew of Tiberius. Having seduced Livia, wife of Drusus, he poisoned her husband A.D. 23 Tac. IV 3. 8. Suet. 62. DCass. LVII 22 § 2; and afterwards sued for her hand, but Tiberius discouraged the suit, as exposing S. to envy Tac. IV 39 40. He fell 18 Oct. 31, when apparently at the summit of his greatness. See the character of him in Tac. IV 1—3. VI 8 (where he is called 'son-in-law' of Tiberius). Sen. de tranq. an. 11 § 11 'you have filled the highest offices of state: have you filled offices as great or unexpected or as universal as S. did? yet on the very day on which the senate had escorted him, the people tore him to pieces. Of him, on whom gods and men had bestowed all gifts that could be brought together, of him, I say, nothing remained for the executioner to drag away.'

EX FACIE TOTO ORBE SECUNDA for the expression cf. Stat. s. I 4 6 7 of the praef. urb. proxima cervi | *ponderis immensi*. ib. V 2 47 *ille* secundus *apex bellorum et* proxima *cassis*. AV. Caes. IX § 11 Titus after his defeat of the Jews was made praef. praet. Thus *honos is*, ingens *a principio*, *tumidior atque* alter ab Augusto *imperio fuit* The *praefectura praetorii* 'wanting little of imperial authority and power' (Hdn. V 1). Eunap. p. 490 39 Didot 'royalty without its purple.' On the power of S. as *praefectus* see Tac. an. IV 2 he first made the office important by bringing the cohorts before dispersed through the city into one camp. ib. 7 Drusus, son of Tiberius, complained *incolumi filio* adiutorem imperii *alium vocari et quantum superesse ut* collega *dicatur?* Suet. Tib. 35 S. raised by Tiberius *ad summam potentiam* not from good will, but as an accomplice of his plots against the family of Germanicus.

64 FIUNT URCEOLI PELVES SARTAGO MATELLAE Plin. pan. and Suet. Ner. cited on 58. Tac. an. III 70 A.D. 22 L. Ennius an eques was charged with treason *quod* effigiem principis promiscuum ad usum argenti vertisset. Prud. perist. X 299—300 from Iuv., speaking of idols *quos trulla* pelvis *cantharus* sartagines | fracta *et* liquata *contulerunt vascula*.

URCEOLI III 203. jugs or ewers, with one handle, to hold *gelida* or *calda* for drinking (Mart. XIV 105 *u. ministratorii;* ib. 106 an earthenware *urceus*. cf. Petron. 74); of copper (Cat. r. r. 13 § 1) or earthenware (ib. § 3 in both places *urceus*. Petron. 95); used for preserving service-berries (Colum. XII 16 § 4), medlars (Pallad. IV 10 § 22), and *melimela* (ib. XIII 4 § 2); some-

times of silver (dig. XXXIV 2 21 pr. 'decanters'). Many are preserved in the museo Borbonico. Lob. paralip. 34 and Curtius derive the word from ὕρχη.

PELVES III 277 schol. VI 441. a foot-pan, one of Corinthian bronze in Orelli inscr. 3838. one of silver, containing ointment for the feet, in Petron. 70. Varr. l. l. V § 119 PELVIS, *pedelvis, a pedum lavatione:* also used for washing up cups Non. XV 4 *sinus aquarius, in qua vasa perluuntur.*

SARTAGO a frying-pan, such as has been found at Herculaneum, of the same shape as those now in use (Rich s. v.); dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 12 of silver; used for melting rosin Plin. XVI § 55.

MATELLAE cf. I 131 n. Plut. praec. ger. reip. 27 p. 820[f] 'of the 300 statues of Demetrius Phalereus none suffered from rust or mould, but all were overthrown in his life-time; the statues of Demades they melted down εἰς ἀμίδας.'

65 PONE DOMI LAURUS as at a wedding VI 79 *ornentur postes et grandi ianua* lauro. ib. 227—8. or on any occasion of rejoicing ib. 51—2 (cf. 47—8). IX 85. XII 91 n.

DUC IN CAPITOLIA MAGNUM CRETATUMQUE BOVEM VI 47 (cl. 51—2). From Lucret. [?Lucil.] in schol. cretatumque bovem duci ad Capitolia *magna*. Ov. ex P. IV 9 49—50 'now to decree thanksgivings to the gods for Caesar, alba*ve opimorum colla ferire* boum.' Arr. Epict. I 19 § 24 'has a man been honoured with the tribunate? all who meet him congratulate him: .... he goes up to the Capitol and offers victims.'

66 CRETATUM tauntingly said; the napkin dropped by the praetor as a signal for starting in the circus was also *cretata* Mart. XII 29 9: so too the toga of a *candidate*. Dark spots in the victim were rubbed over with *creta* ['*creta* seems to have been a kind of pipe-clay, as our *chalk* appears to be quite unknown in Italy, as well as our *flint*.' H. A. J. M.].

SEIANUS DUCITUR UNCO *ducitur* = ἀπάγεται Sen. ad Helv. 13 § 7 ducebatur *Athenis* ad supplicium *Aristides*. Iuv. XIII 245 *nigri patietur* carceris uncum. *Uncus* is the hook or drag, fastened under the chin, by which the corpses of convicts were drawn from the neighbouring *carcer*, where they had been strangled, to the *scalae Gemoniae*. Suet. Tib. 61 every one executed under Tiberius was cast out *uncoque tractus;* in one day twenty, including women and boys. ib. 75 some threatened the corpse of Tiberius with the *uncus* and the *Gemoniae;* some who had been left for execution on the day of his death, were strangled by their guards and exposed at the *Gemoniae*. Sen. ep. 82 § 3 he who lies on perfumes is no less dead than he who *rapitur* unco. ib. 92 § 35 the sage fears no threats of outrage to his lifeless limbs; *non conterret, inquit, me nec* uncus *nec pro-*

iecti ad contumeliam cadaveris laceratio foeda visuris. DCass. LVIII 11 §§ 4—6 in the first instance, after the reading of the *verbosa epistula*, S. was led to the carcer: the same day the senate met in the temple of Concord near the carcer, and seeing the temper of the people, and the quiescence of the praetorians, sentenced him to death; so he was executed and cast down the steps. . . . . His children also were slain in accordance with a decree, the daughter, who was betrothed to the son of Claudius, having first been violated by the executioner, because a virgin could not without impiety be killed in the prison [cf. Suet. Tib. 61. Tac. an. VI 1 § 4]. His wife Apicata was not indeed condemned, but when she heard that her children were dead, and saw their carcases on the steps, went home, and put an end to her life. Tac. an. VI 25 death of Agrippina, 18 Oct. 33, on which day two years before S. had died; the senate decreed a yearly offering to Iuppiter Capitolinus on the day, and Tiberius boasted that he had forborne to strangle her and cast her out on the *Gemoniae* cf. Suet. Tib. 53.

67 SPECTANDUS DCass. LVIII 11 § 2 (cited on 99). Plin. pan. 33 § 3 contrasting Trajan's reign with Domitian's *nemo e spectatore* spectaculum *factus miseras voluptates* unco *et ignibus expiavit*.

QUAE LABRA, QUIS ILLI VULTUS ERAT Bentley on Phaedr. IV 6 3 seems rightly to understand *labra* of the scorn habitual to S. in his greatness (Iuv. XIV 325).

QUIS as in *quis furor est* etc.

68 NUMQUAM AMAVI HUNC HOMINEM 81 n. Tac. an. IV 74 A.D. 28 those whom S. condescended to notice were *male alacres, quibus infaustae* amicitiae *gravis exitus imminebat*. VI 1 § 1 A.D. 31 a friend of S., on the point of dying by his own hand, says: he [Tiberius], who had taken S. as his colleague and son-in-law, forgives himself; *ceteri, quem per dedecora fovere, cum scelere insectantur. miserius sit* ob amicitiam accusari, *an* amicum accusare, *haud discreverim*. ib. 8 M. Terentius in like manner confessed his friendship for S. *ea tempestate qua* Seiani amicitiam ceteri falso exuerant. DCass. LVIII 10 § 4 when the *verbosa epistula* was read, some of those who sat near S. rose up, not caring to share the same seat with him, whose friendship they had but just before prized. § 7 after the whole was read they railed at him, some from fear and to cloke their friendship. ib. 12 §§ 2—3 the soldiers seeing themselves suspected in regard of their devotion to S., fell to arson and pillage ...Nor was the senate calm; they *who had courted S. were sore troubled for fear of punishment;* they who had accused or borne witness against some, whose ruin they suspected was due not to T. but to S., were filled with dismay. Very few felt assured.

ib. 14 his relations and *friends and all others who had flattered him* and moved the votes of honours for him, were put on their trial. Most of them were convicted for what had made them envied before, and the others sentenced them for measures which they themselves had before supported. Many who had been tried and acquitted, were accused again and condemned, as having owed their former escape to his favour. In default of any other charge, *it was enough to secure a man's punishment that he had been a friend of S.*, as though T. himself had not loved him and so been the occasion of the devotion of the others to him. The very creatures of S. turned informers; for they had no difficulty, from their exact knowledge of those like themselves, in discovering and convicting them etc. ib. 16 § 6 after a while a kind of amnesty was proclaimed; T. declared that all were free to mourn S. or any one else who had suffered. cf. Suet. Tib. 61 *interdictum ne capite damnatos propinqui lugerent.* Sen. ep. 55 § 3 Vatia, though rich and an ex-praetor, lived to old age, and was counted happy: *nam quotiens aliquos* amicitia *Asinii Galli*, *quotiens* Seiani *odium*, *deinde* amor merserat, *aeque enim offendisse illum quam* amasse periculosum *fuit*, *exclamabant homines: 'o Vatia, solus scis vivere.'*

SI QUID MIHI CREDIS cf. 246. IV 53. also in prose Plin. ep. ad Trai. 26 = 11 § 2.

69 CECIDIT SUB CRIMINE *cadere* often = to lose one's cause, be cast in a suit)(*stare.* IV 12 caderet sub *iudice morum.* Suet. Oth. 5 *nihilque referre ab hoste in acie an in foro* sub *creditoribus* caderet.

70 DELATOR IV 48 n. a word of the silver age. Sen. de ben. III 26 § 1 *accusandi frequens et paene publica rabies, quae omni civili bello gravius togatam civitatem confecit: excipiebatur ebriorum sermo, simplicitas iocantium. nihil erat tutum. omnis saeviendi placebat occasio. nec iam reorum exspectabatur eventus, cum esset unus.*

70 QUIBUS INDICIBUS, QUO TESTE PROBAVIT? VI 219—220 *meruit* quo crimine *servus | supplicium? quis* testis *adest? quis* detulit? where follows the answer 222—3 *nil fecerit, esto: | sic volo, sic iubeo: sit pro ratione voluntas;* as here *bene habet* etc. The *delator* denounces, gives in the name of the accused often by anonymous *libelli; index* is an approver or king's evidence, one who betrays his accomplices; such evidence was only received in the case of heinous crimes, as conspiracy, treason, arson, never in cases of *repetundae, ambitus* etc.; generally *indices* were of the lower classes, esp. slaves; no senator could be an *index:* rewards e.g. emancipation, and free pardon were often offered to any who would come forward as *indices.* For the ablative *ind. teste* cf. Caes. b. c. II 18 § 3 *haec se* certis nuntiis, certis auctori-

bus *comperisse*. For the combination of *ind.* and *teste* (a slave could not be a *testis*) cf. Cic. p. Cluent. § 38 *nullo* teste, *nullo* indice. Quintil. VII 2 § 54 *adulterium obicis: quis* testis? *quis* index? Tac. an. IV 28 index *idem et* testis. In the case of S. the *index* was Satrius Secundus (Tac. an. VI 47 *coniurationis indice*) who had been his creature.

71 VERBOSA ET GRANDIS EPISTULA VENIT A CAPREIS DCass. LVIII 9 Tiberius wrote to Naevius Sertorius Macro appointing him prefect of the praetorians; he prepared Memmius Regulus one of the consuls (the other was a creature of S.) and Granicus Laco commander of the night police. Meeting S. troubled at not hearing from Tiberius, he privately assured him that the *tribunicia potestas* was designed for him. When S. had entered the senate-house (in the temple of Apollo Palatinus), Macro dismissed the praetorian guards of S. and the senate to their camp, shewing his commission and promising them a largess. He replaced them by *vigiles*, delivered the letter to the consuls, and proceeded to the praetorian camp. ib. 10 Meanwhile the letter was read; it was *long;* no continuous attack on S., but first some other topic, then a few words of censure, then another indifferent matter, then further censure. At the close it declared that two senators connected with S. ought to be punished, and he himself kept in custody. There was no downright sentence of death on S., T. fearing an outbreak. In order to secure himself on the way to Rome, T. summoned one of the consuls to his presence [cf. Tac. an. VI 2. Suet. Tib. 65]. Before the letter was read, S. was greeted with plaudits and congratulated on the prospect of the *tribunicia potestas*. As the reading went on, perplexity and confusion seized the senators: praetors and tribunes surrounded S. Regulus called him, but he did not obey; not from contempt, for he was cowed, but from being unused to receive orders. When Regulus a third time, stretching out his hand, cried, *Seianus, come hither;* he meekly asked 'Do you call me?' and rose from his seat. The senate with one mouth reviled him: yet because of his many adherents Regulus did not venture to put the question of his condemnation to the general vote, but asked a single senator whether he should be cast into prison; and so with Laco and the other magistrates led him to the carcer. Suet. Tib. 65 *spe affinitatis ac tribuniciae potestatis deceptum inopinantem criminatus est* pudenda miserandaque oratione. The style of Tiberius was by nature or habit obscure and hesitating, and especially ambiguous when he desired to conceal his meaning Tac. an. I 11. DCass. LVIII 6 A.D. 31 Seianus kept in alarm by letters against his friends.

72 CAPREIS 93 n.

BENE HABET καλῶς ἔχει. Ter. Phorm. 429 bene habent *tibi*

principia. M. Sen. contr. 34 § 10 p. 329 4 'strain the rack still tighter, tighter yet: that will do, hold there, bene habet, *sic tene*.'

NIL PLUS INTERROGO VI 223. Hor. s. II 3 188 '*rex sum*.' nil ultra quaero plebeius.

73 TURBA REMI poets, for convenience of metre, often name Remus as founder. Catull. 58 5 *magnanimos* Remi nepotes. Sulpic. 19 Remuli alumnos. anth. Pal. IX 219 3 ἄστυ Ῥέμοιο.

SEQUITUR FORTUNAM UT SEMPER ET ODIT DAMNATOS the burden of Ovid's works written at Tomi e.g. ex P. II 6 23—4 *turpe* sequi casum, *fortunae cedere amicum* | *et, nisi sit felix, esse negare suum*.

74 NORTIA at Vulsinii, in the temple of *Nortia*, an *Etruscan* goddess, nails were driven yearly into the wall (Cincius ap. Liv. VII 3 § 7), a national calendar, and a symbol of the inevitable march of time. On an Etruscan patera Athrpa (i.e. Atropos, Gr. for Nortia, i.e. ne-vortia) is seen driving a nail into a wall Müller Etrusker II[1] 331. inscr. by Festus Avienus cir. A.D. 450 (in Wernsdorf-Lemaire p. l. m. V 525 l. 3) Nortia, *te veneror lare cretus* Vulsiniensi. So the schol. makes Nortia = Fortuna.

TUSCO he was born at Vulsinii Tac. an. IV 1. ib. 3 municipali *adultero*. VI 8.

75 SI OPPRESSA FORET SECURA SENECTUS PRINCIPIS Tac. an. IV 1 Seianus so bewitched Tiberius, *ut obscurum adversus alios sibi uni* incautum intectumque *efficeret*. Suet. Tib. 65 *et* oppressa *coniuratione Seiani nihilo* securior *aut constantior;* for the next nine months he did not leave his *villa Iovis*. Tiberius, born 16 Nov. 42 B.C., wanted a month and two days of seventy-two years of age. For the expression 'the age of the emperor' = 'the aged emperor' cf. IV 81 *venit et* Crispi iucunda senectus. Sulpic. 48 *sententia dia Catonis*.

76 HAC IPSA SEIANUM DICERET HORA AUGUSTUM DCass. LVIII 4 A.D. 30 Seianus had the command of the praetorian guard which was devoted to him, and had won the senate by favours or promises or fear, so that he was regarded as supreme; A.D. 31 he with Tiberius was appointed consul for five years, and both alike, when they came to Rome, were to be received in state. cf. Tac. an. IV 2. Suet. Cal. 12 S. had been suspected of aiming at the throne some time before his fall. Tac. an. III 29 A.D. 20 the daughter of S. is betrothed to the son of Claudius; by which Tiberius *polluisse nobilitatem familiae videbatur* suspectumque iam nimiae spei Seianum *ultra extulisse*. ib. IV 1 fin. A.D. 23 *summa apiscendi libido;...parando regno*. ib. 3 S. removes one by one those who stand between him and the

throne, and invites Livia *ad coniugii spem*, consortium regni. ib. VI 1 § 3 after the fall of S. Vitellius was accused of having offered the keys of the treasury, of which he was keeper, and the military chest to the conspirators. ib. 8 *novissimi consilii...insidiae in rem publicam*, consilia caedis adversum imperatorem.

77 EX QUO SUFFRAGIA NULLI VENDIMUS Cr. Cordus la corruption électorale chez les Romains. Paris 1876. Luc. I 178—180 *hinc* rapti pretio fasces sectorque *favoris* | *ipse sui populus letalisque* ambitus *urbi* | *annua* venali *referens certamina campo.* Petron. 119 39—50 n. *nec minor in campo furor est*, empti*que* Quirites | *ad praedam strepitumque lucri suffragia vertunt.* | venalis populus, *venalis curia patrum.* | *est favor in pretio* cet. Suet. Caes. 19 even Cato consented to bribery as against Caesar.

78 EFFUDIT CURAS Sen. de ir. II 35 § 3 *omnemque* curam *sui* effundent. The first work of Tiberius as emperor A.D. 14 was that *ordinatio comitiorum, quam manu sua scriptam divus Augustus reliquerat* (Vell. II 124 § 3). Tac. an. I 15 Lips. exc. E 'then first were the elections transferred from the Campus to the senate: for to that day, though matters of importance were done by the will of the princeps, yet something was left to the inclination of the tribes. nor did the people complain of the loss of its rights except with an empty outcry, while the senate, released from the necessity of bribes and degrading entreaties, willingly accepted the boon, Tiberius limiting himself to the recommendation of four candidates, *sine repulsa et ambitu designandos.*' The people still however assembled, and the new magistrates, after the usual prayers and other ceremonies, were proclaimed by a magistrate and herald Suet. Dom. 19. Plin. ep. III 20 a lively picture of contested elections in the senate. In the third century the *lex Iulia de ambitu* was dormant in the city dig. XLVIII 14 pr. *quia ad curam principis magistratuum creatio pertinet, non ad populi favorem.* The courtiers of the empire exult in the loss of freedom Vell. II 126 § 2 *semota e foro seditio*, ambitio campo. Amm. XIV 6 § 6 'the tribes have long enjoyed leisure and the centuries peace, there are no contests of votes, but the security of Numa's age has returned.'

79 IMPERIUM FASCES dictatorships, consulships, praetorships, provincial governorships.

FASCES 35. V 110. VIII 260. Hor. ep. I 6 53 of an influential elector *cui libet hic* fasces dabit. Lucr. III 995—7 *petere a populo* fasces . . . | *petere* imperium.

LEGIONES command of armies in the field; also military tribunates, two thirds of which were assigned by vote Liv. VII 5 § 9. IX 30 § 3.

OMNIA an enumeration of several particulars is often closed

by *alia*, *cetera*, *omnia*, *reliqua*, without *et* Madvig § 434 n. 1. So τἄλλα. πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα Heind. on Plat. Gorg. 507[d]. Our *et cetera* is rare Phaedr. IV 4 36 *vestem uniones pedisequos* et cetera.

80—1 DUAS TANTUM RES ANXIUS OPTAT PANEM ET CIRCENSES VII 174 n. the importation of corn from Sardinia, Sicily, provincial Africa and Egypt, with the regulation of the market price and the free gifts of corn or money, to which the dangerous city population (containing more than half a million of paupers) was accustomed, caused a great drain on the state exchequer. In the monumentum Ancyranum c. 15 Augustus records his generosity in this matter, as in that of games c. 22 see Mommsen ad locc. The combination *panem et circenses* was proverbial. DChrys. or. 32 I 668 R 'it is reported that some one once exclaimed: What can one say of the populace of Alexandria, who only need to have *bread in good store* provided for them, and a spectacle of *horses*, as *caring for nothing else?*' Fronto princ. hist. ad fin. p. 210 Naber 'It appears to be a consummate stroke of policy in the emperor not to neglect even actors and the other players of stage or circus or amphitheatre, as knowing *populum Romanum duabus praecipue rebus*, *annona et spectaculis*, *teneri*.'

81 CIRCENSES XI 195=197 *totam hodie Romam circus capit.* III 223. VI 87. VIII 59 n. 117—8 *parce et messoribus illis* | *qui* saturant urbem circo *scenaeque* vacantem. IX 144. XI 53. XIV 262.

PERITUROS AUDIO MULTOS Tac. an. IV 74 A.D. 28 of the courtiers of S. *quidam male alacres*, *quibus infaustae amicitiae gravis exitus imminebat.* ib. VI 1 §§ 1—2 a bold friend of S. who anticipated his sentence by suicide, Blaesus. § 3 P. Vitellius who stabbed himself with a penknife (cf. Suet. Vitell. 2); Pomponius Secundus, who survived Tiberius; Aelius Gallus. § 4 the children of S. (cf. DCass. LVIII 11 § 5). § 6 the one consul, Trio, accused his colleague Regulus of slackness in crushing the accomplices of S. and was himself accused by Regulus (cf. DCass. LVIII 9 § 3). ib. 7 Minucius, who was the more pitied, as having borne meekly the friendship of S.; yet after condemnation he turned informer. ib. 10 Iulius Marinus, formerly a tool of S. ib. 14 Geminius, a boon companion of S. ib. 19 A.D. 33 *inritatusque suppliciis cunctos*, *qui carcere attinebantur accusati societatis cum Seiano*, *necari iubet*. *iacuit* immensa strages, *omnis sexus*, *omnis aetas*, *inlustres ignobiles*, *dispersi aut aggerati*. ib. 30 A.D. 34 Lentulus Gaetulicus, who had promised his daughter to the son of S., was accused, but escaped, being the only connexion of S. who was spared. Suet. Tib. 55 cum plurimorum clade *Aelium Seianum* (*perculit*). ib. 61 *in omne*

genus crudelitatis erupit, . . . cum . . . . Seiani familiares atque etiam notos persequeretur; post cuius exitum vel saevissimus extitit. DCass. LVIII 12 §§ 1—3 the populace slew as it met them the friends of S. who had abused their greatness; the praetorians, jealous of the confidence shewn to the *vigiles*, set fire to houses and fell to pillage. Those who had courted S., those who had accused or borne witness against others to please him, were panic-stricken. ib. 14 his relations, friends, flatterers, and those who had moved the senate to vote him honours, were put on their trial; some who had been acquitted were again tried, on the ground that they owed their escape to his favour; the mere fact that one had been a friend of S. stood in lieu of all proof of guilt; his own creatures endeavoured to screen themselves by accusing others. ib. 15 §§ 1—3 most of the accused committed suicide. Senators and knights and ladies were crowded into the carcer, and either despatched there or thrown headlong from the Capitol. ib. 16 §§ 5—7 guilty and innocent suffered alike. Once Tiberius declared that any one was free to mourn for S.; but shortly afterwards the executions were resumed. ib. 19 some friends of S. were spared, as L. Seianus the praetor and M. Terentius a knight, who boldly avowed his friendship for the fallen favorite, and defended it by the example of Tiberius. ib. 25 §§ 2—4 A. D. 35 Fulcinius Trio, who served S. as an informer, anticipated condemnation by suicide.

82 MAGNA EST FORNACULA Apul. mag. 74 calls a false accuser *totius calumniae* f o r n a c u l a. The form *forn.* is also used by Vitruvius and Fronto; diminutives began to be affected in the silver age, and have passed in great numbers into the Romance languages 173 n. The metaphor lay very near cf. 61 seq.

MI the only instance of this form in Iuv.

83 BRUTIDIUS MEUS Brutidius Niger, a famous orator of the day, aedile A. D. 22, when he accused C. Silanus Tac. an. III 66 B r u t i d i u m *artibus honestis copiosum et, si rectum iter pergeret, ad clarissima quaeque iturum festinatio extimulabat, dum aequales, dein superiores, postremo suasmet ipse spes anteire parat: quod multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, qui spretis quae tarda cum securitate, praematura vel cum exitio properant*, words which seem to imply that Brutidius incurred some hazard by thus serving the ends of S. He described the death of Cicero and the exposure of his head M. Sen. suas. 6 §§ 20—1 pp. 34—5 Bu. cf. id. contr. 9 §§ 35—6 pp. 130—1 (he was a pupil of Apollodorus).

AD I 44 n.

MARTIS ARAM in the campus Martius, near the porticus reaching from the porta fontinalis on the Quirinal to the saepta

and diribitorium, Burn Rome and the Campagna 344—5. Liv. XXXV 10 § 12. XL 45 § 8.

84—5 QUAM TIMEO VICTUS NE POENAS EXIGAT AIAX UT MALE DEFENSUS the contest between A. and Ulixes for the arms of Achilles was a commonplace of rhetoric VII 115 *consedere duces: surgis tu pallidus* Aiax. Brutidius must also have espoused the side of A. in this controversy: he passes along pale for fear of the mighty furnace which devoured S.; but the speaker in the text feigns concern for *his dear friend* (meus), threatened with the vengeance of A., whom he has so feebly defended in the schools (Madvig; Hertzberg adds that Brutidius may have been one of those who timidly raised their voice on behalf of S. in the senate; S. is the A. ill-defended, who avenges himself on his lukewarm advocate, gloating over his terror from the other world).

86 DUM IACET IN RIPA the body was thrown down the scalae Gemoniae, outraged for three days by the populace, and then cast into the river DCass. LVIII 11 § 5: so Sabinus before ib. 1 § 3: so many of the friends of S. afterwards ibid. 15 § 3. cf. LX 35 § 3. the corpses of all the friends of S. who were executed were cast out in the forum and then thrown into the river Tac. an. VI 19 (cited on ver. 81).

CALCEMUS XV 60.

CAESARIS HOSTEM Suet. Calig. 7 *Neronem et Drusum senatus Tiberio criminante* hostes *iudicavit.*

87 VIDEANT SERVI, NE QUIS NEGET let our slaves see us kick the traitor's corpse, lest any of them accuse us of slackness in giving proof of loyalty. On the charge of treason dig. XLVIII 4 7 § 2 servi *quoque deferentes audiuntur, et quidem in* dominos *suos.* Tac. an. III 36 *libertique etiam ac* servi *patrono vel* domino, *cum voces, cum* manus intemptarent, *ultro metuebantur.*

87—8 IN IUS CERVICE OBSTRICTA DOMINUM TRAHAT Plaut. Poen. III 5 45 obtorto collo *ad praetorem* trahor. Tac. an. IV 21 trahere in ius *Urgulaniam.*

90 VISNE SALUTARI SICUT SEIANUS I 73 n. (on the use of the second person). 128 n. III 130. Tac. an. IV 41 A.D. 25 S. recommended Tiberius to retire from Rome, lest by forbidding the crowds which thronged his house, *assiduos in domum coetus arcendo*, he might weaken his influence, or by permitting them, awake suspicion. Again, all approach to the emperor would be through him; he would escape envy by ceasing to hold morning levées, *adempta salutantium turba*, and would by sacrificing the shadow of power seize the substance. ib. 74 A.D. 28 Tiberius and S., at the urgent petition of the senators, quitted Capreae for the neighbouring coast. Senators, knights,

commons, flocked to the spot, and bribed the insolent slaves of S., *who was harder of access than his master*, to procure them admission. The foul spectacle of their slavery pampered his pride. Night and day they lay pell-mell on the fields or on the beach, *waiting on the caprice of turnkeys*, until they were ordered home, those on whom he had not deigned to waste a word or a look, in great alarm. ib. VI 8 A.D. 32 M. Terentius, an eques, accused as a friend of S., said in the senate: the acquaintance of his very freedmen and porters was an object of ambition *pro magnifico accipiebatur*.

HABERE TANTUNDEM XIV 207 n. as we say 'to have as much.'

91—2 ILLI...ILLUM 196—7. II 93—5—9. cf. I 46—7 n. *hic...hic.* Ov. tr. I 10 50 illa *suos* (*ventos*) *habeat, nec minus* illa *suos* (he had said 47—8 *altera . . . altera puppis*).

ILLI SUMMAS DONARE CURULES i. e. sellas, ivory chairs without back or arms, reserved for dictators, censors, consuls, praetors and curule aediles. Sil. VIII 487 *haec* altas *eboris decoravit honore* curules. Stat. s. III 3 115—7 *fasces* summam*que* curulem | *frater . . . tulit.* Tac. an. IV 2 A.D. 23 S. won the praetorian guard by his affability; himself *chose the centurions and tribunes;* and *bribed the senators with offices and provincial governments.* ib. 68 A.D. 28 four aspirants to the consulship, *to which the only approach was through S.*, accuse a friend of Germanicus.

92 ILLUM EXERCITIBUS PRAEPONERE Iunius Blaesus, as maternal uncle of Seianus, was sent into Africa against Tacfarinas A.D. 21, received the triumphal insignia, and was the last general saluted imperator by order of Tiberius A.D. 22 Tac. an. III 35. 58. 72 Tiberius distinctly stated that he acted out of regard to S. *dare id se dixit* honori Seiani. 74. IV 26 A.D. 24 Tiberius refused the triumphal insignia to Dolabella, who ended the war, *Seiano tribuens*, lest the glory of his uncle Blaesus should be tarnished.

TUTOR HABERI PRINCIPIS 62 n. 63 n. The guardian's sanction was required to give legal validity to the acts of the ward; if the ward were under seven years of age, or absent, or lunatic, the guardian had the entire administration of his estate; he represented him in lawsuits. Tac. an. I 24 already A.D. 14 S. was of great authority with Tiberius, and sent with the imperial prince Drusus to the mutinous legions of Pannonia, rector *iuveni.* ib. IV 7 Drusus, son of T., complained *incolumi filio* adiutorem imperii *alium vocari. et quantum superesse ut* collega *vocaretur?* ib. 40 A.D. 25 the magistrates and principal persons in the state do nothing without asking counsel of S. ib. VI 8 M. Terentius in the senate A.D. 32 'we courted not S. of Vul-

sinii, but a branch of the Claudian and Iulian house, which he had entered by marriage, thy son-in-law, Caesar, the partner of thy consulship, *tua officia in re publica capessentem.*' DCass. LVII 19 § 7 A.D. 20 Tiberius gave S. the insignia of a praetor, and made him his counsellor and minister for all business. LVIII 4 § 1 A.D. 30 senators and others courted S. as supreme ruler, and made light of Tiberius. § 3 A.D. 31 T. made S. his colleague in the consulship, and styled him in dispatches 'my S.' ib. 6 § 2 men called S. colleague of T., not merely with reference to the consulship, but to the empire. ib. 7 § 4 the senate conferred on S. proconsular power. Suet. Tib. 55 T. advanced S. *ad summam potentiam.* Vell. II 127 of T. *singularem principalium onerum adiutorem in omnia habuit atque habet* [*Seianum*].

93 PRINCIPIS ANGUSTA CAPREARUM IN RUPE SEDENTIS Plin. h. n. III § 82 an island off the coast of Campania, 8 m.p. distant from Surrentum, 11 in circuit, *Tiberi principis arce nobiles Capreae*, now *Capri.* Augustus obtained it from the Neapolitans, in exchange for Aenaria, and built upon it (Strabo 248. DCass. LII 43 § 2 B.C. 29. Suet. Aug. 92). Tiberius had been accustomed to seclusion at Rhodes (Tac. an. I 4. IV 57), and several motives combined to induce him, in accordance with a project long entertained (ib. III 31. 37), to retire from Rome, never to return (as the astrologers foretold) in the autumn of A.D. 26 ib. IV 57—8. 64. 74. Suet. 39. DCass. LVIII 1 § 1. He desired to escape from his mother, the imperious Livia DCass. LVII 12 § 6. Tac. l. c. 57: he disliked the crowd (ib. I 4. IV 57) and despised its pleasures (ib. I 54. 76): he was weary of the senate's sycophancy (ib. III 65): he smarted under the imputations against him attributed by witnesses to accused persons (ib. IV 42): finally Seianus recommended him to take his ease Tac. an. IV 41. 57. A.D. 27 he took up his residence there: the difficulty of access, the view, the climate cooled by seabreezes in summer, sheltered from the cold winds in winter, all combined to make the place attractive Tac. an. IV 67. From the land, separated by a channel 3 m.p. broad (ib.), it looks like one mass of steep rock from 1000 to 2000 ft. high, but the interior produces corn, vines, olives, figs, oranges, almonds. Remains of villas and numerous antiquities have been discovered in modern times.

ANGUSTA IN RUPE SEDENTIS 'perched on his narrow island crag' of limestone the emperor was *deportatus in insulam* by his own decree 170 n. Suet. 40 the chief attraction of the island for Tiberius was *quod uno parvoque litore adiretur, saepta undique praeruptis immensae altitudinis* rupibus *et profundo mari.* Here, ib. 65, after the despatch of his letter against S. he had

ships in readiness for instant flight, and *speculabundus ex altissima* rupe watched for the telegraphic signals which were to announce the success or failure of his *coup d'état.*

94 CUM GREGE CHALDAEO VI 553—81. XIV 248 n. Tac. an. II 27 A.D. 16 Scribonius Libo Drusus charged with consulting Chaldaeorum *promissa, magorum sacra, somniorum etiam interpretes.* ib. 32 consequent decrees of the senate for banishing astrologers and wizards. cf. Suet. 36. DCass. LVII 15 §§ 7—8 daily conferences of Tiberius and Thrasullus (Iuv. VI 576). Tac. III 22 A.D. 20 Lepida accused of consulting Chaldaei against the imperial house. ib. IV 58 the astrologers inferred from the constellations under which T. left Rome, that he never would return; which led to the ruin of many, who spread rumours of his approaching decease. Tacitus seems here to attach a certain importance to the art. Tac. VI 20—22 A.D. 33 T. predicts that Galba would have 'a taste' of empire; he had learnt the art from Thrasullus in Rhodes, whom he esteemed as an oracle, after he had put him to a severe test. ib. 46 his prophecy respecting Gaius (Caligula). Suet. 14 early predictions which confirmed T. in his faith in astrology. ib. 62 Thrasullus induced him to postpone certain executions, by holding out hopes of a longer life.

VIS CERTE PILA COHORTES at least if you do not desire to rule the world, you desire state and pomp. 'pikes and cohorts' of the guard which escorted S.

95 EGREGIOS EQUITES as the equestrian census was but a small sum for imperial times, and the order comprised many men of mean origin, Augustus distinguished those whose grandfathers had been *ingenui*, and who possessed a senatorial census, by the name of *equites illustres* (often in Tac.), *splendidi* (Orelli-Henzen ind. p. 88 a), *speciosi, insignes, primores equitum* (Tac. h. I 4). The youth of such families commenced their career on the staff of S.

CASTRA DOMESTICA S. first brought the praetorians together into a standing camp; before they had been quartered about the city Tac. an. IV 2. 7. Here his personal body guard is meant; so *domestici* Vopisc. Numer. 13 § 1. Eutrop. X 17 of the household troops of the emperor.

96 ET QUI NOLUNT OCCIDERE QUEMQUAM, POSSE VOLUNT Publil. Syr. 397 nocere posse *et* nolle *laus amplissima est.* Tac. an. VI 8 A.D. 31 M. Terentius before the senate, 'we observe what is open to view, who they are that receive from you [Tiberius] wealth and office, *quis plurima iuvandi* nocendive potentia: and no one can deny that all this fell to the lot of S.'

97—8 QUAE PRAECLARA ET PROSPERA TANTI, UT REBUS

LAETIS PAR SIT MENSURA MALORUM the subject to *tanti est* is here and III 54 the *prize* which is *of so great worth*, that one would pay such and such a price, endure such and such sufferings, in order to win it; XIII 96 n. the subject is the *price* which it *is worth while to pay*, in order to win such and such a prize. 'What glory or success is of so great value, that the measure of misfortunes should [i.e. that we should be content that it should] equal the prosperity?' 'What glory or success is not bought too dear, at the cost of a weight of suffering equal to the delight?' Claud. in Ruf. II 249—250 *non* est *victoria* tanti, | *ut videar vicisse mihi*, 'victory would be dearly bought, if I were thought to have won it for mere selfish ends.' Plin. ep. VIII 9 § 2 *nulla enim studia* tanti sunt, *ut amicitiae officium deseratur*, 'no plea of study can warrant our neglect of the calls of friendship.' For the thought cf. Suet. Tib. 55 of twenty counsellors of Tiberius scarce two or three escaped destruction.

UT REBUS LAETIS PAR SIT MENSURA MALORUM XIV 313—4 of Alexander *qui totum sibi posceret orbem*, | *passurus* gestis aequanda pericula rebus. Sen. ep. 4 § 7, after speaking [cf. Iuv. 108] of Pompeius and Crassus, *neminem eo fortuna provexit*, *ut non tantum illi minaretur*, *quantum permiserat*.

99 HUIUS QUI TRAHITUR 66.

PRAETEXTAM 35 n. Plut. quaest. Rom. 81. DCass. LVIII 11 §§ 1—2 'whom all in the morning escorted to the senate house as even superior to themselves, him they then dragged to prison as no better than the meanest; whom before they judged worthy of many crowns, on him they then clapt chains: whom they used to serve as a body guard, him they guarded as a runaway and bared his head when he would have covered it; whom they had decorated with the praetexta, *τῷ περιπορφύρῳ ἱματίῳ*, him they buffeted; whom they used to adore and sacrifice to him as to a god, him they led to death.' Macro, warned by the fate of S., refused to avail himself of the permission to wear the praetexta. ib. 12 §§ 7—8.

100 FIDENARUM GABIORUMVE VI 55—6. Aen. VI 773 Gabios *urbemque* Fidenam. Hor. ep. I 11 7—8 Gabiis *desertior atque* | Fidenis *vicus*. *Gabii*, *Fidenae*, *Ulubrae*, are samples of the desolated country towns of Italy III 2 n. Fidenae, *Castel Giubeleo*, 40 stadia or 5 miles N.E. of Rome (DH. II 53), near the confluence of the Tiber and Anio (ib. III 55) on the Via Salaria. In the early history of Rome it played an important part, but is not heard of as an independent city after B.C. 426, when its inhabitants were sold as slaves Liv. IV 34. In the time of Augustus Strabo V p. 230 ranks it with towns, *πολίχνια*, which had dwindled down to villages, *κῶμαι*, and were in the hands each of one private owner. Plin. III §§ 69—70 ranks it with

the once famous towns of Italy, which had vanished away. See for *Fidenae* and *Gabii* Burn Rome and the Campagna ind. E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr.

GABIORUM III 193. VII 4. a town of Latium, now *Castiglione*, about half-way from Rome to Praeneste, 100 stadia or 12½ miles from Rome Strab. V p. 238. DH. IV 53, who adds that only the portions lying on the highway were still inhabited. Cic. p. Planc. § 23 names it among towns which were almost too depopulated to claim their share of meat at the sacrifices on the Alban mount. Prop. V=IV 1 34 *et*, qui nunc nulli, *maxima turba*, Gabi. It was famous in the history of the kings.

POTESTAS I 34 n. X 45 n. like 'government' *imperium*, ἀρχή, used abstract for concrete='magistrate.' Luc. III 105—7 *non consule sacrae* | *fulserunt sedes, non proxima lege* potestas | *praetor adest.* Ital. *podestà*.

101 DE MENSURA IUS DICERE an *aedilis iuri dicundo* at Caere Orell. inscr. 3787; at Novaria Suet. rhet. 6. In several Italian towns, as Fundi, Formiae, the chief magistrates (usually called *duumviri* or *quattuorviri iuri dicundo*) were named aediles Iuv. III 179 *summis* aedilibus. Thus Cicero's son and nephew and M. Caesius were aediles of his birthplace Arpinum B.C. 46 ep. fam. XIII 11 § 3. Aediles in colonies and municipia, who were inferior to the above-named, occur more frequently. They regulated the games, the cornmarket, the public streets, buildings, baths, temples, and the police.

101—2 VASA MINORA FRANGERE PANNOSUS VACUIS AEDILIS ULUBRIS from Pers. I 129—130 *sese aliquem credens, Italo quod honore supinus* | fregerit heminas Arreti aedilis iniquas. Orelli-Henzen 7133 an inscription found at *Catholica* between Pisaurum and Ariminum; standard balance and weights set up by the aediles in pursuance of a decree of the decurions [local senate], to correct the existing inequalities of weights and measures; just as such standards were kept in the Capitol at Rome.

VASA MINORA 'short' measures; plebiscitum Silianum ap. Fest. 264 M. 'if any magistrate fraudulently makes *pondera modiosque vasaque publica modica* minora *maiorave*.'

102 FRANGERE dig. XIX 2 13 § 8 'if any one shall have hired measures, *mensuras*, and the magistrate (afterwards called aedile) shall have ordered them to be broken, *frangi*, if they be faulty, *iniquae*.'

PANNOSUS AEDILIS III 179 in country towns *sufficiunt tunicae* summis aedilibus *albae*. On the free and easy costume there allowed, as contrasted with the stiff Roman toga, cf. ib. 172 n. Hor. s. I 5 34—6 (Orelli) flouts the praetexta and laticlave of the praetor of Fundi. cf. Iuv. VIII 238 n. municipalis *eques*. Dealers in provisions, though they might have been scourged

by the aediles, were not debarred from municipal offices dig. L 2 12.

VACUIS ULUBRIS III 2 n. *Ulubrae*, a town of Latium proverbial for its desolation. Cic. ep. fam. VII 12 § 2 to Trebatius, *patronus* of the town; 'what will become of the state of *Ulubrae*, if you (as an Epicurean) hold it wrong to engage in public affairs?' Hor. ep. I 11 29—30 *quod petis, hic est*, | *est* Ulubris, *animus si te non deficit aequus*.

104—7 DCass. LVIII 12 § 6 of Seianus 'they had egged him on to destruction by the extravagance and novelty of his distinctions, and now they decreed against him strange thanksgivings to the gods also.'

NIMIOS HONORES Suet. Caes. 76 *nec enim* honores *modo* nimios *recepit*.

105 NUMEROSA VII 151 n. in this our modern sense the word belongs to the silver age; in Cic. it means 'rhythmical,' 'in time and measure' VF. I 436 numerosa *phalanx*.

106 TABULATA III 199.

UNDE ALTIOR ESSET CASUS Claud. in Ruf. I 20—23 e.g. *tolluntur in altum*, | *ut lapsu graviore ruant*. As early as A.D. 21 it was observed that all colleagues of Tiberius in the consulship died a violent death DCass. LVII 20 §§ 1—2.

107 IMPULSAE PRAECEPS IMMANE RUINAE i.e. *unde pr. imp. r. esset immane*. *Praeceps* subst. cf. I 149. Stat. s. I 4 51 *subiti* praeceps *iuvenile pericli*. *Impello* is 'to shove,' 'to push;' *imp. ruinam* 'to set the downfall going,' 'to start it;' *praeceps* 'a steep,' 'precipice;' *ruinae* is gen. subj. But stir (*imp.*) the lofty tower with its many floors, and it would come toppling down from its giddy height.

108 CRASSOS POMPEIOS pl. in the generic sense (I 109 n. VIII 182), as the combination with Caesar (Hor. c. II 1 3—4 *gravesque* | *principum amicitias* B.C. 60) shews.

ILLUM C. Iulium Caesarem.

109 AD SUA QUI DOMITOS DEDUXIT FLAGRA QUIRITES V 173 n. Cicero dreamt, Suet. Aug. 94, that Iuppiter presented Octavianus with a *flagellum;* a symbol of slavery, for a Roman citizen might not be beaten with rods *virgae*, much less with the *flagellum*, a 'cat' of several chains, with knobs of metal at the ends (Rich companion). M. Sen. suas. 6 § 12 of Cicero *quod ad servitutem attinet, non recusabit;* iam tritum collum habet; et Pompeius illum et Caesar subiecerunt: veteranum mancipium videtis. Luc. I 665 *cum* domino *pax ista venit*. Marcellus the consul scourged a senator of Novum Comum, and bid him shew the marks to Caesar, as an evidence that he was not a citizen of Rome Plut. Caes. 29 § 1. cf. the terror of the Philippian magistrates, when they learnt that St.

Paul whom they had scourged was a citizen Acts 16 37 Wetst.

110 SUMMUS NEMPE LOCUS NULLA NON ARTE PETITUS = *petitio summi loci.* this use of the participle to supply the place of a noun (*ab urbe condita* 'from the foundation of the city') is in Cic. chiefly confined to the oblique cases. Quintil. IX 4 § 117 figura *laboranti compositioni* variata *saepe succurrit.*

NEMPE very frequent in replies, = our colloquial 'why.' 160. 185. 326. VIII 57 n. 180. Tac. h. II 13 *quas enim ex diverso legiones?* nempe *victas.* So Plaut. Ter. Cic. Hor. Ov.

NULLA NON ARTE Caesar often quoted the verses of Eur. Phoen. 524—5 translated in Cic. off. III § 82 and Suet. Caes. 30 *nam si violandum est ius, regnandi gratia | violandum est.*

111 MAGNAQUE NUMINIBUS VOTA EXAUDITA MALIGNIS Aen. XI 157—8 *nulli* exaudita *deorum* | vota. [Plat.] Alc. II 141[a] many pray for their own harm, not wittingly, as Oedipus, but thinking that they are praying for blessings.

112 AD GENERUM CERERIS Pluto, whose queen Proserpina was daughter of Ceres. Another allusion to the lower kingdom III 265—7: it was derided even by children in the poet's time II 149—159.

112—3 SINE CAEDE ET VULNERE PAUCI DESCENDUNT REGES. Thales said, 'the strangest thing he had ever seen was an *aged tyrant*' DL. I § 36. Sibylline verse on Vespasian in Plut. de ser. num. vind. 22 p. 566[d] ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν νούσῳ τυραννίδα λείψει. DChrys. or. 6 de tyrannide I 212 R 'it is not easy for a tyrant to grow old, and old age is burdensome to him.' Tyrannicide was a favorite topic of school declamations, Brutus, Cato of Utica, Mucius Scaevola the idols of the schools Iuv. VII 151 n.

PAUCI 2 n. I 161 n.

113 DESCENDUNT VI 622.

114—132 The boy who still wooes a cheap Minerva with a single mite [who is still at his spelling-book], at whose heels the young house-slave bears his little satchel, begins already in his day-dreams to pray for Demosthenes' or Tully's eloquence and renown, and prays through the whole March holiday of the goddess. Yet their eloquence was the ruin of both, both were done to death by the flush of a brimming spring of wit. Wit's hand and neck were severed by the headsman's sword, but the rostra never reeked with blood of a puny pleader. '*O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!* O Rome, new born to fortune in my consulship!' Cicero might have slighted the swords of Antonius, as he did Catilina's, if he had never spoken but in jingling, vainglorious doggrel like this, if 'all his malice had been to murder

words.' Better for me his verses, made only for a laughing-stock, than thou, inspired Philippic, of world-wide fame, who art unrolled second on the list. A cruel end snatched away the wonder of Athens also, who bore the assembly with him on the current of his breath, curbing at will the passions of the crowded theatre. Sure, he was born under a boding horoscope, while the gods scowled and fate was froward, whom his blacksmith father, blear-eyed from soot of glowing iron, sent from safe trade to glory, from coal and tongs and sword-forging anvil and dingy Vulcan to the school of rhetoric.

115 QUINQUATRIBUS *triatrus*, *quinquatrus*, *sexatrus*, *septimatrus*, *decimatrus* originally denoted the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th days after the ides. The *q. maiores* in March, and *q. minores* in June, fell accordingly on the 19th of those months. In later times at all events the greater lasted 5 days, March 19—23. Ovid and others derive the name from these five days f. III 809—10. 815—6. 829—830 *fiunt* sacra Minervae | , *nomina quae iunctis* quinque diebus *habent*. | ...*Pallada nunc* pueri *teneraeque orate puellae*. | *qui bene placarit Pallada, doctus erit*. | nec vos turba fere censu fraudata, magistri, | *spernite, discipulos attrahit illa novos*. He adds that spinners, weavers, fullers [cf. Plin. XXXV § 143], dyers, shoemakers, physicians [Varro's satire *quinquatrus* apparently represented a company of physicians keeping their holiday], sculptors, painters, poets, all did honour to their patroness on this feast. So fortunetellers and soothsayers looked for a gift at the *q.* Plaut. mil. 691—2. It was a general merrymaking Tac. an. XIV 4 at Baiae. 12; Suet. Aug. 71 spent by Augustus in gambling. Domitian, who professed to be under the special protection of Minerva, established prizes for orators and poets on her day, and also a college charged with the exhibition of beast-fights and stage-plays Suet. 4. Above all it was a holiday in schools Hor. ep. II 2 197—8 puer *ut festis* quinquatribus *olim*, | *exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim*.

116 QUISQUIS ADHUC UNO PARCAM COLIT ASSE MINERVAM VII 217 n. 242 n. a boy in a low form offering a very small present gloss. *Minervale* δίδακτρον. *Minervalicium* συστατικόν, 'entrance-money.' Macr. I 12 § 7 'in March they paid to masters the fees which the year's end made due,' March having been originally the first month. Tertull. de idol. 10 schoolmasters must keep the feasts of idols, as their income depends upon them. What master will attend the *quinquatria* without a picture of the seven idols [Sol, Luna, etc. the gods of the week-days]? The *very first fee* of the new pupil he dedicates to the honour and name of *Minerva*, so that though he may not be an idolater, he may be said in words at least 'to eat of things

offered to idols'...the *Minervalia* of *Minerva*, and the Saturnalia of Saturn.

PARCAM 'he worships a frugal Minerva,' 'a penny-Pallas' (Stapylton), he has not yet advanced to a high and costly school: from his A B C and horn-book he aspires to the pinnacle of fame.

117 QUEM SEQUITUR CUSTOS ANGUSTAE VERNULA CAPSAE dig. XL 2 13 capsarius, *id est qui portat libros*, where as in Suet. Ner. 36 he is distinguished from the *paedagogus*. Philostr. soph. II 1 § 21 when M. Aurelius attended in Rome the lectures of the philosopher Sextus, one Lucius exclaimed 'Iuppiter! the Roman emperor in his old age, still goes to school with a tablet slung on his arm (δέλτον ἐφαψάμενος cf. Hor. s. I 6 71—82 Teuffel), but my king Alexander died in his 32d year.'

CAPSAE whence *case*, *cash*, *chase*, *enchase*. dig. XXXIII 10 3 § 2 capsas *et armaria, si* librorum *aut vestium aut armamentorum gratia parata sint*. Often of wood, especially beech, for lightness, and of cylindrical form; the rolls stood upright, with the titles projecting. Cic. divin. in Caec. § 51 *mihi quam multis* custodibus *opus erit, si te semel ad meas* capsas *admisero?*

118—121 Demosthenes took poison in the island of Kalauria 13 Pyanepsion B.C. 322, 7 days after the death of Hyperides, in order to escape Antipater. Cicero was murdered 7 Dec. B.C. 43 at Caieta by order of the triumvirs, whom he had irritated by his Philippics.

PERIT perfect. III 174. VI 128. 295. 559 *magnus civis* obit *et formidatus* Othoni. ib. 563 *perit cui*. Lachmann and Munro on Lucr. III 1042.

119 LETO DEDIT Luc. IX 730 datis *omnia* leto. See Munro on Lucr. V 1007 and ind. s. v. *do*.

FONS 128 n.

120 INGENIO dat. cf. for the use of the abstract term XI 44—5 *non praematuri cineres nec funus acerbum* | luxuriae.

INGENIO MANUS EST ET CERVIX CAESA Genius lost hand and head. Liv. ap. M. Sen. suas. 6 § 17 *prominenti ex lectica praebentique immotam* cervicem caput praecisum est. *nec satis stolidae crudelitati militum fuit:* manus *quoque scripsisse aliquid in* Antonium *exprobantes* praeciderunt. *ita relatum* caput *ad Antonium iussuque eius* inter duas manus *in* rostris *positum,...ubi eo ipso anno* adversus Antonium quanta nulla umquam humana vox cum admiratione eloquentiae auditus fuerat: Severus ib. § 26 16—20 ora*que magnanimum spirantia paene virorum* | *in* rostris *iacuere suis: sed enim abstulit omnis*, | *tamquam sola foret*, *rapti* Ciceronis *imago*. | ...*informes* voltus *sparsamque* cruore *nefando* | *canitiem* sacrasque manus *operumque ministras* | *tantorum pedibus victor proiecta superbis* | *proculcavit ovans nec lubrica fata deosque* | *respexit*. *nullo*

luet hoc Antonius *aevo*. App. b. c. IV 20 'then Laenas, though he had once won an action through Cicero's advocacy, drew his head from the litter, striking or rather sawing it three times; so unhandy was he. He likewise cut off the *hand*, wherewith Cicero wrote those orations against the tyranny of *Antonius*, which in imitation of Demosthenes he called Philippics [the same point in Plut. Cic. 48 § 2 *both hands*, Anton. 20 § 1 the right hand]...Laenas, finding Antonius seated in the forum, waved *the head and hand* while yet a long way off, by way of displaying them. Ant. overjoyed crowned the tribune, and gave him 250,000 Attic drachms over and above the promised reward, as having despatched the greatest and most rancorous of his enemies. Cicero's *head and hand long hung from the rostra*, where he used to speak....It is said that Ant. set Cicero's head before the table at his meal, till he had glutted himself with the sight.'

MANUS ET CERVIX VM. V 3 § 4 C. Popillius Laenas caput *Romanae eloquentiae et pacis clarissimam* dexteram *per summum ac securum otium occupavit . . . . neque enim scelestum portanti onus succurrit illud se* caput *ferre, quod pro capite eius quondam peroraverat.*

120—1 NEC UMQUAM SANGUINE CAUSIDICI MADUERUNT ROSTRA PUSILLI cf. 18. Marius, Sulla, the triumvirs of B.C. 43, Claudius A.D. 42, Domitian A.D. 91, all exposed on the rostra the heads of those whom they had executed. cf. Luc. VII 305—6 *spectate catenas | et* caput *hoc positum* rostris. [Sen.] Oct. 522—5 *exposita* rostris capita caesorum *patres | videre maesti. flere nec licuit suos, | non gemere dira tabe polluto foro | stillante sanie per putres voltus gravi.* Cic. de or. III § 10 (of M. Antonius †B.C. 87) words which might seem prophetic of his own fate *M. Antonii in eis ipsis* rostris, *in quibus ille rem publicam constantissime consul defenderat, . . . positum* caput *illud fuit, a quo erant multorum civium capita servata.*

121 CAUSIDICI VII 113 n.

ROSTRA like Temple Bar and London Bridge the most public place in the city, being in the middle of one side of the forum, between it and the comitium Burn Rome and the Campagna 85 86. B.C. 338 the consul C. Maenius, after a great naval victory which ended the Latin war, fixed the beaks of the captured ships round the orators' platform Plin. XXXIV § 20. Flor. II 16 = IV 6 § 5 *Romae* capita caesorum *proponere in* rostris *iam usitatum erat; verum sic quoque civitas lacrimas tenere non potuit, cum* recisum Ciceronis caput in illis suis rostris *videret nec aliter ad videndum eum, quam solebat ad audiendum, concurreretur.*

122 O FORTUNATAM NATAM ME CONSULE ROMAM! ex-

tracted from a poem of Cicero's on his consulship B.C. 63, from which he quotes Calliope's address to himself in the third and last book ad Att. II 3 § 3 B.C. 60. ad fam. I 9 § 23 (still unpublished B.C. 54). Baiter and Kayser's Cic. XI 130—5, where the evidence and fragments, one of 78 verses, are collected. The verse was universally condemned, partly for its conceit Quintil. XI I § 24, where he is speaking of self-praise *in carminibus utinam pepercisset, quae non desierunt carpere maligni*, 'cedant arma togae, concedat laurea laudi,' *et* 'o fortunatam,' cet. Sen. brev. vit. 5 § 1 *quotiens illum ipsum consulatum suum non sine causa, sed* sine fine laudatum *detestatur!* partly and mainly for its tasteless assonance ib. IX 4 § 41 we must also avoid taking the last syllables of a preceding word as the first of the following word. The caution might seem superfluous; yet *Ciceroni in epistulis excidit* 'res mihi invisae visae sunt, Brute.' *et in carmine* 'o fortunatam' cet. On Cicero's poems see Cic. ed. B. and K. XI 89—138. Cic. Phil. II § 20 n. (Ant. had taunted him on this score). M. Sen. exc. contr. III praef. § 8 *Ciceronem eloquentia sua in carminibus destituit.* Tac. dial. 21 Caesar and Brutus wrote poetry, not better than Cicero, *sed felicius, quia illos fecisse pauciores sciunt.* Mart. II 89 3—4 *carmina quod scribis Musis et Apolline nullo, | laudari debes: hoc* Ciceronis *habes.* Plut. Cic. 2 § 2 at one time he was regarded as the best of poets; but afterwards, while his oratorical fame survived, he was entirely thrown into the shade as a poet. ib. 40 § 1 he would write 50 verses in a night. On the repetition of two syllables cf. Munro Lucr. ind. *alliteration.* Cic. Phil. II § 25 l. 13 n. add Plaut. Trin. 297 *nil* moror *istos faeceos* mores. ib. 669 mores *hominum* moros *et* morosos. Dryden imitates the assonance Fortune foretun'd *the dying notes of Rome, | till I, thy* consul sole, consol'd *thy doom.* For the thought cf. Cic. p. Flacc. § 103 *o nonae illae Decembres, quae* me consule *fuistis! quem ego diem vere* natalem huius urbis . . . *appellare possum.* Iuv. VIII 231—44.

123 ANTONI GLADIOS POTUIT CONTEMNERE from (cf. 125) Cic. Phil. II § 118 contempsi *Catilinae* gladios, *non pertimescam* tuos. The first Philippic was delivered before the senate 2 Sept. B.C. 44; 19 Sept., when Cic. was absent for fear of his life, Ant. replied in a bitter invective; the fierce second Philippic, which sealed its author's fate, was never spoken, but professes to be an answer delivered on the spot. I have collected the evidence in Cic. Phil. II intr. pp. lii—lvi. Cic. in a letter to Cassius XII 2 § 1 (cf. Phil. III § 33) anticipated that Ant. would begin the massacre with him. Two rhetoricians in M. Sen. suas. 6 §§ 5. 7 cite passages from the 2nd Philippic *huic tu saevienti putas Ciceronem posse subduci?* § 9 Albucius 'the chief cause of the proscription was Cic.'

123—4 POTUIT, SI SIC DIXISSET Madvig § 348 n. Zumpt § 518. Cic. Phil. II § 99 n.

124 RIDENDA POEMATA Sen. de ir. III 37 § 5 *Cicero, si* derideres carmina *eius, inimicus esset.*

125 CONSPICUAE DIVINA PHILIPPICA FAMAE in a speech for Lamia Asinius Pollio wrote, but did not dare to repeat the calumny in his history, that Cic. was willing to abjure the Philippics, to answer them himself with the utmost pains and to recite the answers in full assembly M. Sen. suas. 6 § 15. It was a hackneyed topic, introduced into the schools by Pollio (ib. § 14. Quintil. III 8 § 46), which is discussed in suas. 7 'deliberat Cicero, an scripta sua conburat, promittente Antonio incolumitatem, si fecisset.' § 1 Q. Haterius says to Cic. *ne propter hoc quidem* ingenium *tuum amas, quod* illud Antonius plus odit quam te? *remittere ait se tibi ut vivas, commentus quemadmodum eripiat etiam quod vixeras.* § 7 Argentarius *ignoscentem illum tibi putas qui* ingenio *tuo irascitur?* § 10 Cestius 'tis a poor exchange; *dari vitam,* eripi ingenium.

126 VOLVERIS in the scroll.

A PRIMA PROXIMA 247 n. Ov. rem. am. 404 a prima proxima *segnis erit.* Cic. orat. § 217 proximus a *postremo.*

ILLUM Demosthenem.

128 TORRENTEM 9 n. 119. Hor. s. I 7 27—8. Heind. Lamb. Quintil. X 7 § 23.

PLENI MODERANTEM FRENA THEATRI the assemblies of the people were held in theatres, as at Ephesus Wetst. on Acts XIX 29. DS. XVI 84 § 3—85 § 1 B.C. 338 in the alarm before the battle of Chaeronea the people hurried to the *theatre* at daybreak, without waiting for the usual summons. After the post had told the news, silence and fear seized on the audience; none ventured to address the assembly, in reply to repeated invitations. Every eye was fastened on *Demosthenes;* he cheered the people, urging them to make an alliance with the Boeotians, whereby they doubled their forces and recovered from their despair. Ath. V 213[d] 'temples shut, gymnasia mossgrown, *τὸ θέατρον ἀνεκκλησίαστον,* the courts without suits.'

MODERANTEM FRENA Ov. m. VIII 796.

FRENA VIII 88. very frequent in the metaphorical sense *f. pudoris. f. licentiae inicere. voluptates tenere sub freno.* So Shaksp. 'to *bridle* passion.' 'the *bridle* of your will.' Eur. Andr. 178 *δυοῖν γυναικοῖν ἄνδρ' ἓν ἡνίας ἔχειν.* The familiarity of either metaphor (*torr. fr.*) helped to disguise their incongruity when taken together. Cf. Shaksp. *take up* arms *against a* sea *of troubles.*

129 DIS ILLE ADVERSIS GENITUS FATOQUE SINISTRO according to the general belief of antiquity that suffering was a special mark of heaven's displeasure. cf. Job's friends. Io. 9 2.

Acts 28 4. Plaut. mil. 314 *quis magis* dis inimicis natust *quam tu atque* iratis? Pers. IV 27 hunc dis iratis genioque sinistro. Sen. de ben. IV 4 § 3 *quis tam* duro fato et in poenam genitus? lud. de morte Claud. 11 § 3 dis iratis natum. The 'frown of heaven' implies all the difficulties which beset D., from his guardians' injustice and the physical defects which he overcame, to his exile and death.

130 PATER ARDENTIS MASSAE FULIGINE LIPPUS as a black-smith: so the elder Demosthenes appears in VM. III 4 E 2 (a retail cutler). Sidon. carm. II 187—8 fabro *progenitus, spreto cui patre polita | eloquiis plus lingua fuit.* The biographers Plut. Dem. 4 § 2 (citing Theopompos fr. 105 in evidence that the father was a gentleman τῶν καλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν), Liban. p. 2 R (citing Aeschines adv. Ctes. § 171 p. 78 'his father was free; for one must not lie'), testify that the father was called 'the cutler,' but explain that the sword-factory was only one source of his wealth; of the 14 talents which he left behind him, not a fourth part was invested in that business.

132 LUTEO VULCANO 'dingy Vulcan,' a humorous designation of a smith. cf. IV 133 n. 'Prometheus.'

AD RHETORA MISIT the orator was far too young (being only 7 years of age Dem. 814 9) to have entered the school of rhetoric at his father's death. He complains (828 5) that his teachers were defrauded by Aphobos; Plut. Dem. 4 § 2 adds that he thereby lost the opportunity of a good education, and that his mother kept him back on the score of his weak health; Dem. himself (312 21. 315 7) declares that he went in due course to school. His master in oratory was Isaeos (Plut. Dem. 5 § 3), whom he kept in his house for four years [Plut.] vit. X or. 844b, in order to prepare himself for the charge of embezzlement against his guardians; a fee of 10,000 drachms recompensed Isaeos, on leaving his school for a single pupil ib. 839e.

133—187 Spoils of wars, a corslet hung on stumps of trophies, a cheek-piece dangling from the battered casque, a chariot yoke short of its pole, a flagstaff from a prize galley, and a pensive prisoner carved high on the triumphal arch, these are ranked as more than human blessings. To this a Roman, Greek and barbarian captain has raised his soaring thoughts; toys like these have been the mainsprings of his hazard and his toil. So much fiercer is the thirst of renown than of virtue; for, bate her rewards, who wooes bare virtue for herself? Yet their country was long ago sunk by the pride of a few, by their itch of applause and of an epitaph that might cleave to the stones that guard their ashes; stones to spring which there needs but the mischievous growth of the wild-fig tree, since tombs themselves have their appointed hour of doom. Lay Hannibal in the

scale; how many pounds will you find in that greatest of commanders? yet this is he for whom Africa has not room,—Africa lashed by the Atlantic main to the west, stretching eastward to lukewarm Nile, and again southward to the Ethiopians and their tall elephants. Spain is added to his rule, he scales the Pyrenees: Nature reared a barrier of Alp and snow, he rends the rock and blasts the mountain with the steam of vinegar. Now Italy is won, yet still he pushes onward: 'Nothing,' he cries, 'is done, unless we storm the gates with our Carthaginian power, and I plant my colours in mid Subura.' O what a visage, o for a painter's canvas to do it justice, when the one-eyed general bestrode his Gaetulian elephant! What then is his end? O pride! why, vanquished in his turn, he posts into banishment, and sits there a mighty retainer, the marvel of a gaping crowd, in the lobby of a court, till his Bithynian majesty may deign to wake. Not swords, nor volleys of stones, nor darts, shall quench that soul, which once embroiled the world, but that avenger of Cannae, the poisoned ring, making amends for floods of Roman blood. Go, madman, scour the stormy Alps, to become the wonder of school-boys, to furnish out a theme for a speech-day show. For Pella's youth one single globe is all too small; he chafes, poor soul, in the narrow bounds of the universe, as though pent in Gyara and tiny Seriphus; yet, let him once set foot in Babylon that city of brick, and a stone coffin will satisfy his every want: death and death alone betrays the nothingness of men's puny frames, what dwarfs our bodies are. Ships sailing across mount Athos, and other bold lies of Greek history, have long passed for truth, the sea paved by the same navy, a firm roadway for wheels; we believe that deep rivers failed and their streams were drained to the dregs as the Mede broke his fast, and whatever else Sostratus sings and strains himself to sing with reeking armpits. Yet in what plight did he return, after the flight from Salamis,—he who in barbarian fashion was wont to storm with the lash against the North-West and South-East, winds that had never brooked like outrage in their Aeolian dungeon,—he who had fettered earth-shaking Neptune's self—so far relenting, no doubt, that he did not sentence him to be branded to boot! Would any god accept service under such a lord!—But in what plight, I say, did he return? why with one poor bark, while the waves ran blood and the cumbered prow struggled through shoals of corpses. Such forfeit did glory—glory sought with prayers—wring from him.

A parallel passage, which Iuv. may have had in mind, is Manil. IV 37 seq. *Hannibal* e.g. 37 (Iuv. 155. 165) *quid referam* Cannas admotaque moenibus arma? 41—2 (Iuv. 162.

165) *furtiva morte.* 65—6 (Iu. 179. 185—6) Xerxem, *maius et ipso | naufragium pelago.* Croesus, Marius, Pompeius, Priam are introduced later by Iuv.

133 EXUVIAE from *exuo* cf. ἐκδύω. *sub-u-cula.* *nudus* i.e. *ne-u-dus.* *induviae.* 'strippings,' used of the serpent's slough, the Nemean lion's skin etc., very frequently, as here, of spoils taken in war: σκῦλα (from σκύλλω to flay) and *spolia* are exact parallels. Tac. an. III 72 *hostiles* exuvias.

133—4 TRUNCIS ADFIXA TROPAEIS LORICA ET FRACTA DE CASSIDE BUCCULA PENDENS Tac. an. II 18 *in modum* tropaeorum arma *subscriptis victarum gentium nominibus imposuit.* ib. 22 *congeriem* armorum *struxit superbo cum titulo.* Trophies were borrowed by the Romans from Greece, and often appear on coins, always in the shape of the trunk of a tree with a cross bar hung with arms. See Aen. XI 5—11.

BUCCULA = παραγναθίς, the cheekpiece of the helmet. In low Latin = buckle. *Buccula* also = ὀμφαλός the boss of a shield, whence *buckler.*

135 CURTUM TEMONE IUGUM the yoke of a war chariot broken off at the pole, a part of the trophy.

135—6 VICTAEQUE TRIREMIS APLUSTRE an ornament of boards, projecting above the stern of vessels, in the form of a bird's crest or wing, or a fish's tail. A staff with gay ribbons rose from it Sil. X 324 *laceroque* aplustria *velo;* which, floating in the wind, served as a weathercock. It was carried in naval triumphs, like modern flags. cf. Luc. III 586. two forms *aplustre* and *aplustrum.* a cut of an *aplustre*, which appears on the column of Trajan and on coins, in Rich companion.

136 SUMMO TRISTIS CAPTIVUS IN ARCU Prud. c. Symm. II 556—61 *frustra igitur currus* summo *miramur* in arcu | ...*sub pedibusque ducum* captivos *poplite flexo* | *ad iuga depressos manibusque in terga retortis* | *et suspensa gravi telorum fragmina* trunco. There still exist in Rome 5 triumphal arches, (1) of Drusus; (2) of Titus, highly valuable for the artistic merit and the subject of its sculptures, which represent the golden candlestick, the table of show-bread etc. from the temple of Jerusalem; (3) of Septimius Severus; (4) of Gallienus; (5) of Constantine. See Burn Rome and the Campagna ind. s. v. *arch.*

137 GRAIUS as Alexander 168—72.

BARBARUS as Hannibal 147—167, and Xerxes 173—187.

138 INDUPERATOR IV 29. An archaic form, found in Lucr., and afterwards in Optatianus, Prudent., Sidon., Porfirius. Ennius has *indupero*, Lucr. *indupedio*, carm. de figuris orat. 66 (in Halm rhet. Lat. 66) *indupetro.* Exx. of the pronoun *endo* (ἔνδον), *indo*, *indu* in Corssen Aussprache u. s. w. II² 271—2. cf. Iuv. XV 157 *defendier.*

140 with the thought cf. Pliny's argument against the ballot ep. III 20 § 8 *quoto cuique eadem honestatis cura secreto quae palam?* multi famam, conscientiam pauci verentur.

INDE from trophies and triumphal arches and 'Westminster Abbey.'

FAMAE SITIS IV 138 *aliamque famem.* cf. on the metaphor Obbar on Hor. ep. I 18 23. Wetst. on Matt. 5 6.

141—2 QUIS ENIM VIRTUTEM AMPLECTITUR IPSAM, PRAEMIA SI TOLLAS? Quintil. XII 11 § 29 *more eorum, qui a se* non virtutes, sed voluptatem, quae fit ex virtutibus, peti *dicunt.* Ov. ex P. II 3 11—14. you can scarce find one in a thousand virtutem pretium qui putet esse sui. | *ipse decor,* recte facti si praemia desint, | *non movet et gratis paenitet esse probum.* cf. the arguments of philosophers on the *summum bonum,* whether virtue alone, or virtue accompanied by outward advantages. On the constr. *amplectitur, si tollas* cf. 205. 339 n. VII 50. XI 16. Ov. l. c. Ter. ad. 761—2 si cupiat . . ., non potest. Madvig § 348 b.

142 TAMEN yet the glory, which spurs men on to effort, is often the ruin of their country. There is an allusion to the civil wars of Rome.

OLIM ever and anon, again and again, ποτέ, Germ. *sonst.* Hor. s. I 1 25—6 Heind. *ut pueris* olim *dant crustula blandi* | *doctores.*

143 TITULI epitaph. VI 230 titulo *res digna* sepulcri. Luc. VIII 815—6 of Pompeius' grave *surgit miserabile* bustum | *non ullis plenum* titulis.

144—5 AD QUAE DISCUTIENDA VALENT STERILIS MALA ROBORA FICI Hor. epod. 5 17 schol. sepulcris caprificos *erutas.* Mart. X 2 9 marmora *Messallae findit* caprificus.

146 Cic. ad fam. IV 5 § 4 *hem! nos* homunculi *indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit aut occisus est, quorum vita brevior esse debet, cum uno loco* tot oppidum cadavera *proiecta iacent?* Auson. epigr. 35 9—10 *monumenta fatiscunt,* | mors *etiam* saxis *nominibusque venit.* Rutil. Namat. I 414 *cernimus exemplis* oppida posse mori.

147—8 EXPENDE HANNIBALEM, QUOT LIBRAS IN DUCE SUMMO INVENIES with the whole passage comp. Sen. n. q. III pr. § 6 *quemadmodum* Hannibal Alpes superaverit *scribunt. quemadmodum confirmatus* Hispaniae *cladibus bellum* Italiae *inopinatus intulerit, fractisque rebus et post Carthaginem pertinax* reges pererraverit ducem *promittens, exercitum petens. quemadmodum non desierit omnibus angulis bellum senex quaerere: adeo sine patria pati poterat, sine hoste non poterat.* cf. Iuv. 172—3. Ov. m. XII 615—6 *iam cinis est et de* tam magno restat *Achille* | *nescio quid* parvam quod non bene compleat urnam. Hamlet V 1 186—204.

148 CAPIT XI 171 n. 'has room for,' 'is large enough to satisfy.' Cic. p. imp. Cn. Pomp. § 66 *quae civitas est .... quae unius tribuni militum ... spiritus* capere *possit?* In Gr. χωρεῖ Wetst. on Io. 21 25.

MAURO cf. *Maura unda* in Hor. c. II 6 3—4.

149 NILO TEPENTI Prop. III=II 33 3 Nilo ... tepente.

150 RURSUS AD Manil. IV 602 rursum usque ad *Nilum directis fluctibus exit.*

ELEPHANTOS XI 124—7. XII 104.

151 ADDITUR IMPERIIS HISPANIA Sil. I 190—242. Liv. XXI 30 § 2. The Carthaginians had held only a few factories in Spain till the S. and W. coasts of the peninsula were reduced by Hamilcar Barcas B.C. 236—228 and his son-in-law Hasdrubal 227—220, who thus opened out for Carthage a source of wealth, a school of arms, and a recruiting ground (Flor. I 22=II 6 § 38). As a boy of thirteen Hannibal accompanied his father Hamilcar to Spain B.C. 236; in B.C. 220 he succeeded the murdered Hasdrubal as commander-in-chief there, having before commanded the cavalry; in 218 he crossed the Pyrenees with a combined army of Spaniards and Africans; in 207 his own brother Hasdrubal, who had brought a Spanish army to his aid, lost his life in the battle of Sena. Polyb. III 39 the Carthaginian dominion extended in Africa from the altars of Philaenos (the boundary of Kyrene) to the pillars of Hercules; and in Spain from thence to the Pyrenees. On the rapidity of Hannibal's march (*transiluit*) cf. ib. 40 § 2. 41 § 6. Sil. I 643—5. On his *imperium* Liv. XXXV 42 § 12 *spe animoque complexum orbis terrarum* imperium.

152 OPPOSUIT NATURA ALPEMQUE NIVEMQUE Rutil. Namat. II 33—6 God set the Apennines as a vanguard of Latium, a barrier scarce accessible by mountain-paths: *invidiam timuit* natura *parumque putavit* | *Arctois* Alpes opposuisse *minis.* Cic. prov. cons. § 34 Alpibus *Italiam* munierat *antea* natura *non sine aliquo divino numine.* Niebuhr and Mommsen hold that it was over the Little St Bernard: Mr Rob. Ellis has shewn reasons for believing that he crossed by the little mt. Cenis: much *snow* had already fallen Polyb. III 54 § 1. 55 §§ 1—6 where is a lively picture of the obstacles overcome.

ALPEM the sing. also in Ov. Luc. Claud. Milton.

NIVEMQUE Sen. ep. 51 § 5 *indomitum illum* nivibus *atque* Alpibus *virum.*

153 DIDUCIT SCOPULOS ET MONTEM RUMPIT ACETO Polyb. III 47 § 6—48 complains of the falsehoods current on the subject; claiming credit for his own account as derived from the evidence of contemporaries and from personal survey of the ground. He says nothing of the vinegar. Liv. XXI 37 they

set fire to a great pile of wood, and soften the rocks when red hot by pouring vinegar upon them; they then cut a way through them. cf. Plin. XXIII § 57 of vinegar saxa rumpit *infusum quae non ruperit ignis antecedens.*

154 IAM TENET ITALIAM after the battle of Cannae Polyb. III 118 §§ 2—5. Liv. XXII 54 § 10.

155 ACTUM NIHIL EST *agere* 'to effect' is often used with *multum*, *plus*, *plurimum*, *nonnihil.* Lucan II 657 of Caesar nil actum *credens, dum quid superesset agendum.* Aen. XI 227—8 nil *omnibus* actum | *tantorum impensis operum.* Phaedr. II 5 3 *multum agendo* nil agens. Plin. ep. I 9 § 8 a witticism of Atilius *satius est otiosum esse quam* nihil agere. VFl. V 299.

PORTAS VI 290—1. VM. III 7 § 10 after the battle of Cannae, the site of the enemy's camp, *tum maxime* Capenam portam armis Hannibale pulsante, was sold for its full value. At the same time both the Romans and Carthaginians expected the speedy capture of Rome Polyb. III 118 §§ 4—5. Maharbal undertook in five days to dine on the Capitol Liv. XXII 51 § 2. VM. IX 5 E § 3. *Hannibal ad portas* was long a word of terror in Rome Cic. de fin. IV § 22. Sen. de ir. II 2 § 5 *timor, qui* Hannibale post Cannas moenia circumsidente *lectoris percurrit animos.*

156 FRANGIMUS ET PONO Ramshorn p. 959 takes *frangimus* as = 'I break;' for exx. of a like sudden change from pl. to sing. see Kühner gr. Gr. § 430 d. Ov. m. V 494 Bach *Pisa* mihi *patria est et ab Elide* ducimus *ortus.* Here however the standard might be planted by the general in person, while the gates would be carried by a body of troops. For Hannibal's march on Rome, a diversion intended to raise the siege of Capua, B.C. 211 see VII 162 n. Polyb. IX 4 § 7—7 § 2. Liv. XXVI 7—11 (10 § 3 he advanced himself to the temple of Hercules at the Colline gate and surveyed the city).

SUBURA V 106. XI 51 n. the Cheapside of Rome, at the back of the Argiletum between the converging points of the Quirinal and Esquiline Burn Rome and the Campagna 79—80.

158 CUM GAETULA DUCEM PORTARET BELUA LUSCUM XII 103—8 of the elephant belua...*Tyrio parere solebant* | Hannibali. In consequence of the battle of the Trebia, Dec. 218, Hannibal lost all his remaining elephants except one, mounted on which he crossed the Apennines and the flooded lowlands between the Serchio and the Arno in the spring of 217; four days and three nights the troops waded through the waters, sleeping on the baggage and on the carcases of the horses which fell. Here Hannibal lost one eye Polyb. III 79. Liv. XXII 2.

GAETULA V 53 the Gaetuli dwelt S. of Mauretania and Libya, N. of the negro tribes.

BELUA see Forc.

LUSCUM 158 n. 228. Pers. I 128 lusco *qui possit dicere,* lusce! Tac. h. IV 13 of Iulius Civilis *Sertorium se aut* Hannibalem *ferens simili oris dehonestamento.*

159 VINCITUR B.C. 204 near Croton by the consul P. Sempronius Liv. XXIX 36; and again B.C. 202 near Zama by P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus the elder Polyb. XV 5—19. Liv. XXX 29—35.

160 NEMPE 110 n.

IN EXILIUM PRAECEPS FUGIT Liv. XXX 37 § 13 a rumour that Hannibal fled to Antiochus III 'the Great' immediately after Zama, and that the Carthaginian reply to Scipio's demand for the surrender was, *Hannibalem in Africa non esse.* But in fact he remained some years at Carthage, where he introduced constitutional and financial reforms. His political enemies denounced to the Romans his intrigues with Antiochus; and the Romans, in spite of Scipio's remonstrances (VM. IV 1 § 6 and Liv.) demanded that he should be given up; on which he escaped to Tyre, and then to Antiochus (Cic. de or. II § 75. Liv. XXXIII 45—49. XXXIV 60—1 who dates his flight B.C. 195; but Nepos XXIII 7 B.C. 196).

161 CLIENS SEDET AD PRAETORIA REGIS, DONEC BITHYNO LIBEAT VIGILARE TYRANNO like the Roman clients, rising before dawn to dance attendance at the levees of the great I 128 n. cf. Sil. XIII 866. 888—9 *Assyrio* famulus *regi*...Prusiacas *delatus segniter oras* | *altera* servitia *imbelli patietur in aevo.*

SEDET a suppliant's posture e.g. Themistokles on the hearth of the Molossian king Admetos Thuc. I 136 § 3.

PRAETORIA I 75 n.

REGIS Prusias I, king of Bithynia B.C. 236—186, brother-in-law and ally of Philip of Macedon. After the defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia B.C. 190 he was required to surrender Hannibal (Polyb. XXI 14 § 7. XXII 26 § 11), which he would have done, if Hannibal had not escaped to Crete (Nep. XXIII 9. Iustin. XXXII 4 §§ 2—8) and thence to Prusias (Nep. Iust. ll. cc. Strab. XII 563 fin.). Prusias II the son, B.C. 186—148, employed Hannibal against Eumenes II, and was rebuked by him for superstitious deference to omens when opposed to military experience Cic. de div. II § 52.

163 ANIMAE, QUAE RES HUMANAS MISCUIT OLIM so *miscere rempublicam, civitatem, omnia, plura.* See Forc. Gesner. A dream of Hannibal's scouted by Polyb. III 48 § 7, is related by Silenus and Coelius Antipater in Cic. de div. I § 49. Liv. XXI

22 §§ 6—9. VM. I 7 E § 1. Sil. III 170—213. Mercury, or some god or hero, led him forth to war, forbidding to look back. Curiosity making him turn his head, he saw a gigantic monster, twined with snakes, crashing trees and buildings in its course, amid a destructive storm; this was the 'devastation of Italy;' he was to march right onward, taking no thought for what he left behind him. Hannibal is commonly compared to some mighty force of nature, a conflagration or hurricane Hor. c. IV 4 42—4. The 'world' then known was indeed troubled by Hannibal; first the West and then the East were hurled by him against Rome; and he lived to see both subjugated.

164 NON...NON...NEC Hand Tursell. IV 123.

FINEM DABUNT Enn. in Scip. ap. Macr. VI 2 § 26 and Lucr. II 119 pausam dare. Att. 293 finem dare *miseriis*. Hannibal's death was dated B.C. 183 by Valerius Antias (Liv. XXXIX 56 § 7) and Atticus (Nep. XXIII 13 § 1), by Polybius B.C. 182, and by Sulpicius Blitho B.C. 181 (ib.).

164—5 CANNARUM VINDEX ET TANTI SANGUINIS ULTOR ANULUS II 155. VII 163. XI 200. B.C. 216 after the battle of Cannae (*Canne*, Polyb. III 107—118) Hannibal sent home three *modii* (VM. VII 2 E § 16. Liv. XXIII 12 § 1 mentions this report, but prefers another, reducing the amount to one *modius*) or two *modii* (Flor. II 6 § 18) of golden rings of *equites* slain in this great disaster (Flor. ib. § 15 *paene ultimum vulnus imperii*).

165 ANULUS when Prusias consented to deliver him up, Hannibal took poison, which he had upon him for the purpose Liv. XXXIX 51 § 8. Varro in his *satura* on suicide ap. Non. 345 21 *quaerit ibidem ab Hannibale, cur biberit medicamentum:* 'quia Romanis,' *inquit*, 'me Prusiades tradere volebat.' The ring occurs only in AV. vir. ill. 42 § 6. cf. Plin. XXXIII § 25 some, like Demosthenes, hide *poisons under jewels*, anulosque *mortis gratia habent*.

I DEMENS Sil. XI 96 i demens, *i quo tendis*.

I ET CURRE a formula of derision or remonstrance, used with or without *et* and *nunc* 310 n. VI 306. XII 57. M. Aurel. IX § 29 ὕπαγε νῦν καὶ Ἀλέξανδρόν...μοι λέγε. Iuv. II 131 vade *ergo* et cede.

166 UT PUERIS PLACEAS ET DECLAMATIO FIAS I 16 n. VII 160—3 n. *iuveni, cuius mihi sexta | quaque die miserum dirus caput* Hannibal *implet; | quidquid id est, de quo* deliberat, *an petat urbem | a* Cannis. Scholastic theses from the plans and history of Hannibal in Cic. de inv. I § 17. II § 171. cf. de fin. V § 70. ad Heren. III § 2. Quintil. III 8 § 17. Pers. I 29—30 *ten cirratorum centum* dictata fuisse | *pro nihilo pendas?* Tibull. I 4 83 *ne turpis* fabula fiam.

UT PUERIS PLACEAS schol. *ut de te pueri studentes dicant.*

168 UNUS PELLAEO IUVENI NON SUFFICIT ORBIS XIV 311—4 anthol. II 15 B. 702 M. epitaph of Alexander sufficit huic tumulus [Iuv. 172], *cui* non suffecerat orbis: | *res brevis ampla fuit, cui fuit ampla brevis.* Plut. Alex. 6 § 2 Philip to Alexander, after he had broken Bukephalos, 'son, seek a kingdom equal to thee, for Macedonia has not room for thee Μακεδονία γάρ σε οὐ χωρεῖ.' VM. VIII 14 E § 2 Alexander's lament, when taught that there were many worlds *heu me miserum, quod ne* uno *quidem adhuc sum potitus.* M. Sen. suas. I § 2 POMPEIUS SILO *idem sunt termini et regni tui et mundi*... OSCUS *tempus est* Alexandrum cum orbe *et cum sole desinere.* ...§ 3 ALBUCIUS SILUS Alexander orbi magnus est, Alexandro orbis angustus est...§ 5 CESTIUS orbis *illum suus* non capit...§ 14 FUSCUS ARELLIUS *testor ante* orbem tibi tuum deesse *quam militem.* When shortly before his death (Arr. VII 15 § 5) embassies arrived from Spain, Gaul, Italy (perhaps Rome itself), Scythia, Aethiopia, he seemed to himself and others lord of earth and sea. He formed a port at Babylon and designed expeditions on the Caspian and the Persian gulf (ib. 16) esp. against the Arabs (19—20). He proposed to make of the Euphrates, what he had made of the Nile, a high road for the commerce of East and West; Babylon was to be the capital of his universal empire. His admirals' discoveries remained the chief source of geographical knowledge for those parts till very recent times.

PELLAEO IUVENI Claud. epist. I 16 Pellaeum iuvenem *regum flexere ruinae.* A common epithet of Alexander, also of Philip, who were both natives of Pella (Strab. XVI 752. Mel. II 3 § 1) and also = Alexandrian, see lexx. Pella in Bottiaea, on an eminence by a lake formed by the river Lydias, 120 stadia from its mouth (Strab. p. 330), is mentioned Herod. VII 124 and called by Xenophon Hellen. V 2 § 13 the largest city of Macedonia. From the time of Philip it was the royal residence and so continued till the fall of the monarchy. See the description in Livy XLIV 46. The comparison of Alexander and Hannibal is common-place Liv. XXXV 14 §§ 6—11.

IUVENI Alexander's early death (in his 33rd year B.C. 323) is a constant theme of rhetoric Cic. Phil. V § 48. Tac. an. II 73.

NON SUFFICIT ORBIS 32. VI 53 unus *Hiberinae vir* sufficit? Luc. X 455—6 of Caesar *hic, cui Romani spatium* non sufficit orbis, | *parvaque regna putat* Tyriis cum Gadibus Indos [cf. Iuv. X 1 n.].

169 AESTUAT INFELIX ANGUSTO LIMITE MUNDI 'chafes' met. from the sea surging in a narrow channel Luc. VI 63 aestuat angusta *rabies civilis harena.*

170 UT GYARI CLAUSUS SCOPULIS PARVAQUE SERIPHO on Gyarus and the banishment to islands see I 73 n. brevibus Gyaris. VI 563—4 of astrologers *sed qui paene perit, cui vix in* Cyclada *mitti* | *contigit et* parva *tandem caruisse* Seripho. Ov. m. V 242 parvae . . . Seriphi. Seriphos, now Serpho, one of the Kyklades, between Kythnos and Siphnos, 12 m. p. in circuit Plin. IV § 66. Its insignificance appears from the retort of Themistokles to the Seriphian (Plat. rep. I 329[e]. cf. the Seriphian's rejoinder to the Athenian, who derided his birthplace, Stob. fl. 39 29 'my country is a disgrace to me, you to your country'); its incommodity as a residence from Plut. de exil. 7 p. 602[a]. Cic. d. n. I § 88. Hither B.C. 24 Cassius Severus the orator, who had already been banished to Crete for the caustic criticisms on the great, which he had continued to publish in exile Tac. an. IV 21 *bonisque exutus, interdicto igni atque aqua,* saxo Seripho *consenuit.*

SCOPULIS Sen. epigr. 9 13—4 to his native city Corduba *ille tuus quondam magnus, tua gloria, civis* | infigar scopulo. cf. 6 11 *qui iaceo* saxis telluris adhaerens.

171 CUM TAMEN A FIGULIS MUNITAM INTRAVERIT URBEM Alexander entered Babylon B.C. 323, in spite of the warnings of soothsayers (Arr. VIII 16 § 5—c. 18. 22 § 1. 24—28. Plut. 73—5. DS. XVIII 112. 116 § 4) and there died in the same year, 11 June. M. Sen. suas. 4 *deliberat* Alexander Magnus an Babyloniam intret, *cum denuntiatum esset illi responso auguris periculum.* Sen. de const. sap. 6 § 8 *non* Babylonios *illi muros contuleris, quos* Alexander intravit. On the walls of Babylon see Hdt. I 178—183 with the commentators; a trench was dug, the clay from the trench formed into bricks and baked in kilns; then the face of the ditch and the wall were built of the bricks, cemented with bitumen and reeds. Aristoph. av. 552 with schol. *περιτειχίζειν μεγάλαις πλίνθοις ὀπταῖς ὥσπερ* Βαβυλῶνα. Ov. m. IV 57—8 *dicitur altam* | *coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.* Prop. Luc. VI 49—50 fragili *circumdata* testa | moenia *mirentur refugi* Babylonia *Parthi.* All these authorities notice that these walls, which have served many centuries and many towns as quarries, were built of brick. See G. Rawlinson in Bible dict.

A FIGULIS MUNITAM URBEM this indirect designation of a person or thing or place is characteristic of Iuv. 10. 28—32. 50. 108—9. 179. 226. 257. 272. 276—81. 331. 342. I 10. 25. 33—6. 130. II 28. III 79—80. 116. V 45. 46. VI 7—8. 337—41. 615—7. 621—3. 661. VII 25. 64. 68. 205—6. VIII 237. 245. 253. 262. 265. XI 61—2. XII 3. 4. 47. 70—3. XIII 43. 79. 80. 185—7. 199. XIV 35. 43. 81—2. 287. 312. XVI 6.

172 SARCOPHAGO CONTENTUS ERIT 147. Mart. IX 43 7—8.

Ov. m. XII 615—6 *iam cinis est, et de tam magno restat Achille | nescio quid*, parvam quod non bene compleat urnam. Stat. s. II 7 93—5 *sic natum Nasamonii Tonantis* [of Hammon] | post ortus obitusque fulminatos | angusto Babylon premit sepulcro. *sarcophagus* 'carnivorous,' 'flesh-eating,' is an epithet of *lapis*, *lapis Assius*, a stone chosen for coffins as hastening decay; tombs each of one solid block of granite may still be seen at Assos; as subst. 'a stone coffin.' Hence Germ. *Sarg* and Fr. *cercueil*.

FATETUR II 17 *qui vultu morbum incessuque* fatetur, 'betrays.'

173 QUANTULA SINT HOMINUM CORPUSCULA Plaut. rud. 155 *hui*, homunculi quanti estis! i.e. of how little worth.

173—84 The engineers of Xerxes, [Lys.] epitaph. §§ 27—9, setting at naught nature, and the laws of heaven and the opinions of men, making a road through the sea, a sea voyage through the land, were a stock argument in the rhetorical schools from their infancy Isokr. paneg. § 89 ὃ πάντες θρυλοῦσιν. Arr. Epikt. III 23 § 38. Even Cicero did not disdain the well-worn antitheses fin. II § 112 *Xerxes, cum* . . . . Hellesponto iuncto, Athone perfosso, maria ambulavisset, terram navigasset. Ios. b. Iud. II 16 § 4 (V 182 26 B) 'that vainglorious *Xerxes*, who *sailed across land and marched over the main*, whom seas could not contain, who led an army broader than Europe, was chased by the Athenians *a fugitive in one single vessel*.' Parmenio in anth. IX 304 τὸν γαίης καὶ πόντου ἀμειφθείσαισι κελεύθοις | ναύτην ἠπείρου, πεζοπόρον πελάγους.

173 CREDITUR OLIM it has long been believed IV 96 n.

174 VELIFICATUS ATHOS Hdt. VII 21 § 3 preparations for the canal had been made for three years (because of the shipwreck of 300 Persian vessels there in the autumn of B.C. 493 Hdt. VI 44). VII 22—24. 73 § 1. 116—7. 122 § 1. Thuc. IV 109. Never was scepticism, ancient and modern, more gratuitous than that which questions the existence of this canal. Ael. n. a. XIII 20 and [Skymnus] 647—9 speak of it as shewn in their days. Catull. 66 45—6 *cum Medi* peperere novum mare *cumque iuventus* | per medium classi *barbara* navit Athon. Claud. Ruf. I 335—6 *remige Medo* | *sollicitatus Athos*, where he imitates the rhythm of Iuv. Lieut. Wolfe, who surveyed it, says (penny cyclop. *Athos*): 'The canal of Xerxes is still most distinctly to be traced across the isthmus, from the gulf of Monte Santo to the bay of Erso in the gulf of Contessa, with the exception of about 200 yds. in the middle . . . . The distance across is 2500 yds., which agrees very well with the breadth of 12 stadia assigned by Hdt. The width of the canal appears

to have been about 18 or 20 ft.; the level of the earth nowhere exceeds 15 ft. above the sea; the soil is a light clay.' In modern times Athos or Holy Mount ἅγιον ὄρος, is remarkable chiefly for having preserved the MSS. of Babrios and Hippolytos.

ET QUIDQUID 'and whatever else' 178 n. 212.

174—5 QUIDQUID GRAECIA MENDAX AUDET IN HISTORIA 246. XIV 240 *si Graecia vera.* XV 13—26. 117. cf. VI 16—7. and sat. III. Cic. de legg. I § 5 '*in Herodotus*, the father of history, and in Theopompus, are innumerable fables.' VM. IV 7 § 3 *gentis ad fingendum paratae* monstro similia mendacia. Strab. p. 507—8 ranks Hdt. with Ktesias and Hellanikos, as fabulous historians, and says he would rather trust Homer, Hesiod and the tragedians. DS. X 24 § 1 the marvellous with Hdt. bears the bell from the true. Gell. III 10 § 11 Herodotus, *homo* fabulator. Lucian philops. 2—4 Hdt. and Ktesias; poets and states; if legends were exploded, what would become of the verger and the cicerone? ver. hist. II 31 Hdt. and Ktesias, with other liars, suffer the severest punishments in hell. Plin. XII 11 Graeciae fabulositas. V § 4 portentosa Graeciae mendacia. VIII § 82 *mirum est quo procedat graeca credulitas!* nullum tam inpudens mendacium est ut teste careat. Quintil. II 4 § 19 graecis historiis plerumque poeticae similis licentia est. Censorin. 17 § 3 *poetae quidem multa incredibilia scripserunt*, nec minus historici graeci; he specifies Hdt. and Ephorus.

175 CONSTRATUM CLASSIBUS ISDEM MARE Hdt. VII 33—6. VIII 107 § 2. 108 § 2. 109 § 1. 110 § 3. 111 § 1. Manil. I 772 *Persidos et victor, qui* strarat classibus aequor.

177 DEFECISSE AMNES Hdt. IX 21 § 1 'what water did not fail as a supply for his army, except the great rivers?' 43 § 1 the Skamandros was the first to fail. 58 § 3 the Melas. 108 § 2 the Lissos. 196 § 3 the Onochonos in Thessaly and all the rivers of Achaia except the Epidanos, which barely sufficed. cf. 187 § 3.

AMNES EPOTAQUE FLUMINA 9 n. Trebell. Claud. 6 epotata flumina. Iustin. II 10 § 19 flumina *ab exercitu eius* siccata.

177—8 MEDO PRANDENTE see the tale of the royal hospitality of the Lydian Pythios to X. and his troops Hdt. VII 27—9. The Abderites returned public thanks to heaven, because it was not the king's fashion to take more than one meal in the day ib. 118—120.

178 ET QUAE 174. 'and what else.' XII 103. Cic. ad Att. II 19 § 3 *theatro et spectaculis.* ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί. 'publicans and sinners.' Often the general term comes first and is joined by 'and' to the particular as Τρώεσσι καὶ Ἕκτορι. Mark I 5.

MADIDIS CANTAT QUAE SOSTRATUS ALIS a poet who described the Persian war; *madidis*, because the arm-pits (*alis* as XI 157. XIV 195) when one recites (III 9 n.) with frantic vehemence, are bathed in sweat. So the schol. (citing Hor. s. I 9 10—11 *cum* sudor *ad imos manaret talos*). cf. Hor. epod. 12 5 *an gravis hirsutis cubet* hircus in alis. For the words, not the sense, cf. Ov. m. I 264 madidis *Notus evolat* alis.

179 ILLE Xerxes 171 n.

180 CORUM XIV 268 n. Hdt. is not responsible for this.

181 BARBARUS Max. Tyr. 20 § 8 'Mardonius flatters Xerxes, *a barbarian a barbarian*, a madman a madman, a craven slave a luxurious master. *See the end of this flattery:* Asia is overthrown, *the sea scourged, the Hellespont yoked, Athos dug through:* and the end of all the zeal is *defeat and flight* and the death of the flatterer himself.' *Alexander* is next named.

AEOLIO IN CARCERE I 8 n. V 100—1 *Auster*, | *dum . . . siccat madidas* in carcere *pinnas*. Aen. I 52—63 *vasto rex* Aeolus *antro* | *luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras* | *imperio premit ac* vinclis et carcere *frenat*. Hom. Od. κ 21 with my n.

182 IPSUM COMPEDIBUS QUI VINXERAT ENNOSIGAEUM when the first bridge over the Hellespont was broken down by a storm, Xerxes ordered 300 lashes to be inflicted on the rebellious sea and a pair of fetters to be thrown into it Hdt. VII 35. 54 § 3. VIII 109 § 3. Plut. fort. Alex. II 12 when Alexander crossed into Asia there were to be seen *no fleets sailing through mountains, nor scourges, nor fetters*, frantic and *barbarian chastisements of the sea*. A legend, expressing the Greek detestation of that blasphemous ὕβρις of X., which revolted against the bounds imposed on man by nature, *non tangenda rates transiliunt vada*. The story was perhaps suggested by the description of the bridge in the Persae 745—51 where Darius says of his son, hurrying blindly to his doom Ἑλλήσποντον ἱρὸν δοῦλον ὣς δεσμώμασιν | ἤλπισε σχήσειν ῥέοντα, Βόσπορον ῥόον θεοῦ· | καὶ πόρον μετερρύθμιζε, καὶ πέδαις σφυρηλάτοις | περιβαλὼν πολλὴν κέλευθον ἤνυσεν πολλῷ στρατῷ, | θνητὸς ὢν θεῶν δὲ πάντων ᾤετ' οὐκ εὐβουλίᾳ | καὶ Ποσειδῶνος κρατήσειν.

COMPEDIBUS as a slave XI 80 n.

ENNOSIGAEUM 'earth-shaker,' a Homeric name for Poseidon =σεισίχθων. τινάκτωρ γαίης. κινητὴρ γῆς. ἐνοσίχθων. ἐννοσιδᾶς. The opinion that earthquakes were caused by water forcing its way into hollows, was general in antiquity my n. on Hom. Od. IX 283.

183 SANE in its proper concessive sense, 'no doubt,' 'I grant you.' The god might think himself lucky to have escaped a more degrading sentence.

STIGMATE DIGNUM XIV 24 n. as to a truant slave. Hdt. VII 35 'I have heard that he also sent *branders* to *brand* the Hellespont, giving them orders as they buffeted it, to utter *barbarous* and impious words: O bitter water, thy master [δεσπότης cf. Iuv. 184 *servire*] lays upon thee this punishment, because thou didst him wrong, having suffered no wrong at his hands. And king Xerxes will cross thee, whether thou wilt or no.'

184 HUIC QUISQUAM VELLET SERVIRE DEORUM schol. as Neptune was slave to Laomedon, Apollo to Admetus.

185 SED QUALIS REDIIT? takes up the question of 179, interruped by participial (180—1) and relative (182) clauses, and by the parenthesis (183—4). So 'but' is used in resuming the thread of discourse Zumpt § 739. Madvig § 480. Iuv. 318 n.

NEMPE 110 n.

UNA NAVE 'a single ship' 2 n. I 161 n. Hdt. VIII 113 a few days after the battle of Salamis, X. returned to Boeotia by the road by which he had come, and thence to Thessaly, where Mardonius selected 300,000 of his best troops. 115—117 with the remainder of the army X. marched to the Hellespont, which he reached in 44 days, after the loss of almost the whole force by famine and hardships 115 § 1 ἀπάγων τῆς στρατιῆς οὐδὲν μέρος ὡς εἶπαι. Arrived at the Hellespont they found the bridge broken down by the storm and sailed across 117 § 1 τῇσι νηυσὶ διέβησαν. Later rhetoric invented the 'single ship,' and Iuv. speaks as if X. fled at once from Salamis, hampered in his flight by floating bodies. Iustin. II 14 §§ 9. 10 Xerxes, finding his bridge broken down by winter storms, made the passage quaking for fear in a fishing boat. An instructive spectacle, and wonderful instance of the fickleness of fortune, *in exiguo latentem videre navigio, quem paulo ante vix aequor omne capiebat.*

185—6 CRUENTIS FLUCTIBUS AC TARDA PER DENSA CADAVERA PRORA ['Aesch. Pers. 419—20 θάλασσα δ' οὐκέτ' ἦν ἰδεῖν | ναυαγίων πλήθουσα καὶ φόνου βροτῶν.' J. E. S.]. Sen. de ira III 16 § 4 after telling the story of the son for whom Pythius begged a discharge, whose body X. cut in two and led his army between the parts *habuit itaque quem debuit* exitum: *victus et longe lateque fusus ac stratam ubique ruinam suam cernens medius* inter suorum cadavera incessit.

188—288 'Grant length of days, grant, great Iuppiter, years good store!' This prayer you offer with set, unflinching look, this alone even pale [with fear of refusal]. Yet mark, what an endless chain of troubles, and how sore troubles, fill long-lasting age. See first and foremost the face unsightly, foul and all unlike itself, in place of skin an unfeatured hide, sagging cheeks, and

wrinkles such as, where Thabraca stretches its shady glades, a grandam ape scratches in her time-worn chaps. Youth from youth are distinguished by countless marks; that is fairer than this, and that again than another, this sturdier far than that: the old have one only aspect: palsy in limbs and voice, a scalp now smooth, a nose snivelling in second childhood, toothless gums wherewith, poor soul, to mump his bread: so loathsome to wife and sons and to his very self, as to strike qualms into the fortune-hunter Cossus. His palate numbed, wine and meat have no more the relish that they once had. Turn to another organ. Sing who may, the rarest of harpers, even Seleucus, and such as glitter amid the choir in a suit of gold, what charm has all their music for ears that are deaf? What odds to him, where in the wide theatre he sits, who can scarce hear cornets or the trumpets' blare? 'under an actor's nose he's never near.' His page must bawl to let him know who has come, or what's o'clock. Once more, the little blood still left in his frozen frame is thawed by fever only: on all hands ailments manifold muster for the assault; ask me their names, I will sooner dispatch the lists of matron Oppia's paramours, of patients murdered in a single autumn by Themison's drugs, of partners cosened by Basilus, orphan wards by Hirrus;—sooner will I rehearse the mansions now owned by him, under whose razor my strong beard rustled in my youth. One is feeble in the shoulder, one in loins, one in hip; another, blind of both eyes, envies those who still have one; this man's bloodless lips take food with others' fingers; as for himself, long inured to stretch his jaws at sight of supper, he 'gapes and gapes and that is all,' like the swallow's brood, to whom their mother flies with full beak, herself fasting. But worse still than all decay of limbs is memory's decay, which recalls neither his slaves' names nor the friend's features, with whom he supped but yesternight, nor those whom he begot and bred; for by an unnatural testament he disinherits his own flesh and blood; all his estate is devised to Phiale. Grant him still sound in mind, yet he must lead out his sons to burial, must gaze on his beloved wife's and his brother's pyre, or urns charged with sisters' dust. This forfeit is laid on all long livers; stroke on stroke lighting upon their home, they grow old amid 'griefs always green, a household still in tears,' in a standing livery of black. Nestor, if we put any faith in great Homer, was a pattern of long life second only to the crow; happy sure, who staved off death through three ages and already tells the sum of his years on the right hand, and has broached the new wine of so many seasons. But soft, stand awhile, and hear him repining at fate's decrees, at the thread of days too lavishly spun, when, watching his bold son Antilochus' beard

blazing in the funeral flame, he asks every comrade abou him, why he lasts to these years, what he ever did to deserve so lingering an age? So Peleus murmured, while he mourned Achilles untimely snatched away, so Laertes, whom nature bids lament the storm-tost Ulixes. While Troy was yet secure, Priam would have made his last progress to the shade of Assaracus in royal state,—Hector and his other sons shouldering the hearse amid weeping daughters of Ilium, so that Cassandra might lead their wailing with beaten breast and Polyxena with her robe rent,—if only he had died before Paris began to build his daring keels. What then did Priam win by the long respite? He saw a general wreck, all Asia crumbling under fire and sword. Then doffing his diadem, he took arms, a tottering soldier ['a soldier half, and half a sacrifice'] and dropt down before the altar of high Iuppiter, like some decrepit steer, which, disdained long since by the thankless plough, tamely yields to his master's knife a neck lean and pitiable. Yet that was at least a human death; his queen outlived him, but only to glare grimly and snarl with a true cur's grin ['survived a bitch and barked away her life']. I hasten now to Rome, passing Mithradates by, and Croesus, whom righteous Solon's eloquent voice charged to regard the closing evening of a long life. Banishment, jail, Minturnae's fens, the bread of beggary in vanquished Carthage,—all these lapse of days brought upon Marius. What would nature ever have engendered on earth, or what Rome, happier than that her citizen, if only he had straightway breathed out his victorious soul, after heading the procession of prisoners and all the pageant of his wars, in the act of alighting from his Teutonic car? Campania in her forethought had sent Pompeius fevers for which he had done wisely to pray; but many cities and their state prayers prevailed to save him; so his fortune and the city's struck off after his defeat the head thus reprieved. This torture Lentulus escaped, this punishment Cethegus, and fell unmangled; nay, Catiline on the battle-field lay with corpse entire.

188 DA . . . DA Pers. II 45—6. Aen. III 85.

189 RECTO VULTU VI 401 recta facie. with look neither downcast nor turned aside, but confronting the god, and looking him full in the face, pointblank. Bentley on Hor. c. I 3 18.

PALLIDUS with anxious desire Pers. IV 47 *viso si* palles, *inprobe, nummo.* Prud. c. Symm. I 207 pallere precantem.

191 DEFORMEM the same word 192. cf. 255—6 *luget lugere.* 359—361 *labores.* VI 208—9 *amanti amantis.* 504—5 *breve brevior.*

192 PRO CUTE PELLEM gloss. *cutis* δέρμα ἀνθρώπου. In the

transformations in Ov. m. *cutis* (our 'hide,' Germ. 'Haut') denotes the human skin, *pellis* (our 'fell,' 'pelt') that of beasts, but the words are interchanged as ib. III 63—4 of a serpent *squamis defensus et atrae | duritia* pellis *validos* cute *reppulit ictus.* Hor. epod. 17 21—2 *fugit iuventas et verecundus color reliquit ora* pelle *amicta lurida.*

193 PENDENTISQUE GENAS Plin. XIV § 142 of the effects of drunkenness *hinc pallor et* genae pendulae. On the last day of his life Augustus (Suet. 99), calling for a mirror, ordered his hair to be brushed *ac* malas labantes corrigi.

ASPICE 209. II 166. V 80. VI 261. XII 61. XIII 76. XIV 275. on the sudden use of the imper. cf. I 73 n.

194 THABRACA on the coast of Numidia, near the mouth of the river Tusca, which divides Numidia from its eastern neighbour Zeugitana. Still known as Tabarca, a name also given to an island opposite. Hdt. IV 194 the coast swarming with apes. Posidonios in Strab. XVII p. 827 on a voyage from Cadiz to Italy, observed in a wood reaching to the beach apes, some in trees, some on the ground, some suckling their young; and so he laughed to see some with hanging breasts, some *bald*, some ruptured, and suffering from other like affections.

196—7 ILLE ILLE 91 n. I 46 n.

197 MULTUM ROBUSTIOR the abl. of difference *multo* is more usual with the compar. Zumpt § 488 n. 2 has examples of *multum*, *quantum* etc. so used. Add Quintil. X 1 § 94 multum *tersior*. Luc. II 225—6 *multum . . maiore . . damno*, where, as here, *multo* is avoided because of the other abl.

198—9 Plin. VII §§ 167—8 in telling up the years of life we must strike off the hours of sleep and infancy, and *senectae in poenam vivacis* . . . Nature has given no better boon to men than shortness of life. *hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, praemoritur* visus auditus incessus, dentes etiam ac ciborum instrumenta. Lucian dial. mort. 6 § 2 pictures the ὑπεργήρων as having *three teeth in his head, dull of hearing*, leaning on three slaves, with *nose and eyes running*, a living sepulchre.

199 MADIDIQUE INFANTIA NASI VI 143—8 if the wife has three wrinkles *et se cutis arida laxet*, she is turned out of doors '*iam* gravis *es nobis et* saepe emungeris. *exi | ocius et propera.*' sicco venit altera naso.

200 GINGIVA INERMI a toothless, coughing, crone, and an *orbus*, courted for their decrepitude, are favorite butts of Mart. I 10. 19. II 26. III 93 2. V 39. VIII 57.

201 GRAVIS UXORI NATISQUE Cic. Cat. mai. § 7. Caecilius ib. § 25 the saddest part of old age is *sentire ea aetate esse* se odiosum alteri.

SIBI the *i* in *mihi* is long 7 times, in *tibi* 12 times, in *sibi* VI 608. VII 21. 171. XV 142; much oftener short.

202 CAPTATORI V 98 n. XII 93—130 n. even the adventurer who preys on the dying, the *vulture* who scents carrion from afar, sometimes feels queazy at the sight of his quarry. Arrian. Epikt. IV 1 § 148 'who can tolerate you, *τῶν γραῶν ἐρῶντος καὶ τῶν γερόντων*, and *blowing the noses of the old ladies*, and tending them in their sickness like a slave, while at the same time you pray for their death, and consult the physicians, whether they are already at death's door?' Lucian. dial. mort. 9 § 2 'what, had you lovers at your time of life, *with scarce four teeth in your head?*' "Yes, to be sure, and the first men in the city: and aged as I am, and *bald*, as you see, and *blear-eyed*, and *snivelling*, it was their greatest delight to pay me court; he was a happy man on whom I did but chance to look."

MOVEAT FASTIDIA Mart. XIII 17 1 *ne tibi pallentes* moveant fastidia *caules*. Hor. s. II 4 78.

203 seq. on the decay of bodily appetites see Iuncus in Stob. fl. CXVI 49 (IV 84 29 M.) of the old man *ἄσιτός τε καὶ ἄποτος καὶ ἀνέραστος*.

209 ASPICE 193 n.

PARTIS the ear.

211 CITHAROEDO VI 76. 378—391. VIII 198. 220. 225. 230.

SELEUCUS a musician.

212 ET QUIBUS i.e. et quibus aliis 178 n. 'and other players on harp and flute.'

QUIBUS AURATA MOS EST FULGERE LACERNA cf. the *tibicen* Princeps in Phaedr. V 7 all in white down to his shoes; ib. 33—35 the separate seats for *equites* [Iuv. ver. 213]. cf. Arion's costume Hdt. I 24 §§ 4—5. Lucian adv. indoct. 8—10 a Tarentine Euangelos, who aspired to the Pythian crown, sang to a golden and jewelled lyre, in a robe embroidered with gold, and was flogged out of the theatre for his incapacity; and the prize was assigned to the Elian Eumelos, whose only ornament was his skill. Hor. a. p. 214—5 *luxuriem addidit arti* | *tibicen traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem*. These artists were highly paid Iuv. VI 380. VII 176 n. cf. the foppish attire of pleaders VII 124—140.

LACERNA III 148 n.

213 MAGNI THEATRI the numbers of seats in the three theatres of Pompeius, Balbus, and Marcellus, are variously given, the highest number is 40,000 in the theatre of Pompeius (Plin.), the lowest 11,510 in that of Balbus, Friedländer I^2 297.

QUA PARTE whether in the orchestra (III 178) as a senator, or in the 14 rows behind the orchestra as an eques ib. 154. Hor.

ep. II 1 185. 187. s. I 10 76. Cic. Cat. mai. § 48 *ut Turpione Ambivio magis delectatur* qui in prima cavea spectat, *delectatur tamen etiam* qui in ultima.

214 CORNICINES ATQUE TUBARUM CONCENTUS III 34. Hor. s. I 6 43—4 *magna sonabit,* | cornua *quod vincatque* tubas at a funeral. Trumpeters were employed in the concerts Sen. ep. 84 § 10 *in commissionibus nostris plus cantorum est quam in theatris olim spectatorum fuit. cum omnes vias ordo canentium inplevit et cavea* aeneatoribus *cincta est et ex pulpito omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonuit, fit* concentus *ex dissonis.*

EXAUDIET Lucr. III 467—8 of one in lethargy *unde neque* exaudit *voces nec noscere vultus* | *illorum potis est.*

216 QUEM DICAT VENISSE PUER it was the office of the *cubicularius* to announce callers. Macr. I 7 § 1 *unus e famulitio, cui provincia erat* admittere volentes dominum convenire, *Evangelum* adesse nuntiat.

QUOT NUNTIET HORAS sundials and waterclocks were found in private houses (Cic. ad fam. XVI 18 § 3. dig. XXXIII 7 12 § 23), but more commonly slaves watched the public dials on temples or basilicae, and reported the time to their masters. Cic. Brut. § 200 a judge yawning, chatting, mittentem ad horas. Plin. VII § 182 Cn. Bebius Pamphilus died *cum* a puero quaesisset horas. Mart. VIII 67 1 horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat. Suet. Dom. 16 just before the murder of Domitian horas requirenti *pro quinta, quam metuebat, sexta ex industria* nuntiata *est.* Petron. 26 Trimalchio has *horologium in triclinio, et bucinatorem habet subornatum, ut subinde sciat, quantum de vita perdiderit.* Pitiscus s.v. *clepsydra.*

217 GELIDO Aen. V 395—6.

218 FEBRE CALET SOLA Mart. III 93 a hag, toothless, wrinkled, croaking, blind, fetid, a very carcase 16—7 *cum bruma mensem sit tibi per Augustum* | regelare nec te pestilenties possit.

AGMINE FACTO III 162. Verg. g. IV 167 of bees. Aen. I 82 of winds. VIII 595.

219—20 SI QUAERAS, EXPEDIAM on the constr. (*exp.* fut. ind.) see 340 n. Ov. m. XV 293—4 si quaeras, . . . *invenies.*

220—6 a parody of passages (like Ov. tr. IV 1 55—60. Pont. II 7 25—30), in which the greatness of a number is expressed by comparison: sooner can you count the thyme of Hybla, the ears of African corn, the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, the fruits of autumn, the flakes of winter snow.

220 PROMPTIUS an adv. of common use in the silver age; first used apparently by Hirt. and VM. cf. 225. XV 19. XVI 32 *citius.*

EXPEDIAM unfold, draw out at length, detail.

QUOT AMAVERIT OPPIA MOECHOS XIV 26—8.

AMAVERIT commonly used of illicit intrigue II 168. VI 548. Hor. s. I 2 55 Heind. *amator.*

OPPIA 322.

221 THEMISON Schol. *archiater illius temporis, cui detrahit.* not therefore the Laodicean physician, contemporary of Pompeius, founder of the sect of the Methodici, said to have been the first to employ leeches: Sen. ep. 95 § 9 *alia est Hippocratis secta, alia Asclepiadis, alia* Themisonis. He is often cited as an authority, esp. by Cael. Aurel. It was usual for artists of every kind to assume the name of former eminent professors, e.g. Pylades, Bathyllus, Paris, Memphis; of physicians Asclepiades, Antigenes, Alcon. So Apul. mag. 33 Themison *servus noster,* medicinae non ignarus.

AUTUMNO IV 56 n. Burn Rome and the Campagna 22—7.

OCCIDERIT Stob. fl. CII 6ª the pleader and physician alone are chartered to kill without being killed for their pains, *ἀποκτείνειν μέν, ἀποθνήσκειν δὲ μή.* A standing jest Mart. VI 53 Andragoras, in rude health at supper, found dead in the morning, having seen in a dream the physician Hermocrates.

222 BASILUS one of the name, a pleader, in VII 145—7. Here a fraudulent *socius* i.e. member of a partnership or trading company, *societas*, such as existed in Rome for buying and selling slaves or produce, building, banking, education (dig. XVII 2 71), farming the revenues etc. Because of the sacredness of the relation, a partner convicted of *dolus* (in an *actio pro socio*) incurred *infamia.* Cic. p. Quinct. § 16 the tie of partnership is a brotherly tie, *fraterna necessitudo.* § 26 the breach of it is impious. p. Rosc. com. § 16 if there are three private actions which touch reputation and almost life itself, they are *fiduciae,* tutelae, societatis. *aeque enim perfidiosum et nefarium est,* pupillum fraudare, *qui in tutelam pervenit, et* socium fallere, *qui se in negotio coniunxit.*

222—3 CIRCUMSCRIPSERIT HIRRUS PUPILLOS XIV 237. XV 135—6 n. pupillum *ad iura vocantem* | circumscriptorem. Cic. off. III § 61 circumscriptio *adulescentium lege Plaetoria* (*erat vindicata*). Sen. de ben. IV 27 § 5 *dementissime testabitur, qui tutorem filio reliquerit* pupillorum spoliatorem.

225 CITIUS 220 n.

QUOT VILLAS XIV 86—95 n.

226 the same verse I 25. cf. XIV 315 n.

QUO 171 n.

IUVENI MIHI BARBA CADEBAT VI 105. One Cinnamus, a barber emancipated by his mistress and become an eques, exchanged his name for the more dignified Cinna Mart. VI 17. VII 64.

227 HIC HIC I 46 n.

COXA DEBILIS Sen. ep. 101 § 11 severely censures the prayer of Maecenas debilem *facito manu*, | debilem *pede*, coxa, | *tuber adstrue gibberum*, | *lubricos quate* dentes: | *vita dum superest, bene est.* | *hanc mihi, vel acuta* | *si sedeam cruce, sustine.*

227—8 AMBOS PERDIDIT ILLE OCULOS ET LUSCIS INVIDET 158 n. 'Au royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois.'

229 CIBUM ACCIPIUNT DIGITIS ALIENIS Plin. ep. III 16 § 8 *servulos aliquos*, quorum e manu cibum capiat. He has *cheragra* gout in the hand.

230 AD XIII 223 n.

DIDUCERE RICTUM Hor. s. I 10 7 *risu* diducere rictum. *ringo* allied to *rima*, *rixor*, and germ. *Rachen*.

231 PULLUS whence 'pullet,' allied to foal, filly, πῶλος.

231—2 PULLUS HIRUNDINIS AD QUEM ORE VOLAT PLENO MATER IEIUNA Hom. Il. IX 323—4 ὡς δ' ὄρνις ἀπτῆσι νεοσσοῖσι προφέρῃσιν | μάστακ' ἐπεί κε λάβῃσι, κακῶς δ' ἄρα οἷ πέλει αὐτῇ. Eust. ib. cites Achaeus χάσκοντα λιμῷ μόσχον ὡς χελιδόνος. Lucian Timon 21 Plutos says of those who hope to be enriched 'they await me *gaping* ὥσπερ τὴν χελιδόνα προσπετομένην τετριγότες οἱ νεοττοί.' Plut. de audiendo 48[a] applies the simile to idle pupils, who expect as it were to be fed with a spoon, to have every difficulty smoothed. cf. id. 80[a] Wytt. 494[d].

233 DEMENTIA see the answer to this reproach in Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 21—6. 36—8. 49. 50. 67. [Plat.] Axioch. 367[b] after saying that Nature impawns old men's sight and hearing, τῷ νῷ δὶς παῖδες οἱ γέροντες. M. Sen. contr. 12 14 and [Quintil.] decl. 346. 367 fathers accused of *dementia* by their sons. Quintil. has *dementiae causa*, *d. actiones*, *d. iudicia*, *agit cum eo dementiae* Bonnell lex. Quintil. VII 4 § 10.

234 NOMINA SERVORUM Plin. VII § 90 nothing in man so frail or so capricious as memory: one man after a blow with a stone forgot the letters only; another after a fall from a lofty wall *matris et adfinium propinquorumque cepit oblivionem*, *alius aegrotus* servorum *etiam*, Messala Corvinus the orator could not recollect his own name. marks of *dementia* [Quintil.] decl. 368 *non reddita salutantibus* nomina, *non discretos ab inimicis* amicos.

236 EDUXIT used in the sense of the cognate form *edŭcare* (cf. *dīcere*, *dĭcare*) in Plaut. Ter. Cic. Verg. Prop. Liv. Tac. etc.

236—7 CODICE SAEVO HEREDES VETAT ESSE SUOS the testator, who had sui heredes (i.e. children, begotten or adopted, *in potestate*; a wife *in manu*; a daughter-in-law *in manu filii*. when the son is *in potestate*; *postumi* who would be *in manu*, if born during the testator's life; grandchildren after the father's death Gaius II 156—7. Ulp. XXII 14—5), must either make them

his heirs, or disinherit them expressly (if a son or *postumus*, by name); if the son or *postumus* was not mentioned (was *praeteritus*), the will was wholly void; if daughters and grandchildren were passed over, they were entitled to share with the heirs named in the will. *Sui heredes* (and also parents and brothers and sisters), disinherited or passed over, might bring a *querella inofficiosi* (i.e. testamenti), to shew that the testator acted without sufficient cause, in error or in blind passion dig. XXVIII 3 § 1. inst. II 18. Such an unnatural will is called *impium, inhumanum, furiosum, tabulae plenae furoris, t. iniquae.* Here the testator either expressly disinherits, or passes over, his children (for *heredes vetat esse suos* may have either signification).

237—8 BONA TOTA FERUNTUR AD PHIALEN like rewards for like services I 37—42. 55—7. As a *persona turpis* Phiale was not intitled to inherit; but yet, if she were in possession, and the true heirs had no advocate to assert their rights, she might oust them in defiance of the law.

240 UT though VIII 272.

DUCENDA FUNERA I 146 n. [Ov.] cons. ad Liv. 27 funera *pro sacris tibi sunt* ducenda *triumphis.*

241 FUNERA NATORUM Aen. VI 308 *inpositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum.* It was usual to pray that any one dearly beloved might survive the petitioner (Iuv. VI 567—8. Hor. c. III 9 11—2. 15—6), but most of all a son or daughter Eur. suppl. 174—5 Porson. Stat. s. III 3 25—6 *felix, et nimium felix,* plorataque nato | *umbra.* Not only the natural dread of bereavement prompted such prayers, but a feeling that the holy order of nature was reversed as by a curse, when the child went before his father. Cic. d. n. II § 72 derives *superstitio* from *superstes:* 'those who offered sacrifices and prayers that their children might outlive them, were named superstitious.' Sen. ad Marc. 1 § 2 you loved your father not less than your children, excepting only *quod non* optabas superstitem: *nec scio an et optaveris. permittit enim sibi quaedam* contra bonum morem *magna pietas.* ib. 10 § 3 all our relations, *et quos* superstites lege nascendi optamus *et quos* praecedere iustissimum ipsorum votum *est.* cf. ver. 259 n.

242 URNAE VII 208.

243 DATA POENA 146 n. *dare* here 'to assign,' but *dare poenas* = δοῦναι δίκην, to pay a penalty.

244—5 on the repetition cf. 9 n.

245 NIGRA VESTE III 213 n. Varr. de vit. pop. R. III in Non. p. 549 *funere ipso ut* pullis *pallis amictae* (*lugerent*). Artemid. II 3 a dream of black signifies recovery; for not the dead but the mourners wear such clothes.

246 REX PYLIUS VI 326. XII 128. in Hom. Il. I 247—252

Nestor has outlasted two γενεαί, and is reigning over the third. Reckoning three generations to the century (Hdt. II 142 § 2. so *saeculum* in Liv. IX 18 § 10), we obtain 70 or 80 as his age before Troy. Laevius in Gell. XIX 7 § 13 *trisaeclisenex*. Ov. m. XII 187—8 takes *saeculum* for a century; for Nestor says *vixi* | annos bis centum. *nunc tertia vivitur aetas*. Forcellini *saeculum*.

MAGNO SI QUIDQUAM CREDIS HOMERO 174 n. Homer was the great authority, whose testimony was invoked by historians, geographers, rhetoricians, grammarians Quintil. X 1 §§ 46—51 with my n. For the caveat cf. Thuc. I 9 § 4 εἴ τῳ ἱκανὸς τεκμηριῶσαι. Sen. n. q. VI 26 § 1 *si Homero fides est*. priap. 80 5 si quid credis Homero.

MAGNO HOMERO Hor. s. I 10 52. Ov. amor. I 8 61.

SI QUIDQUAM CREDIS 'if you put any trust in,' a cognate acc. Madvig § 229.

247 A CORNICE SECUNDAE 126 n. Hor. s. II 3 193 *Aiax, heros* ab Achille secundus.

CORNICE=*cornicis vita* III 74 n. Hes. in Plut. def. orac. 11 p. 415[d] ἐννέα τοι ζώει γενεὰς λακέρυζα κορώνη | ἀνδρῶν ἡβώντων. ἔλαφος δέ τε τετρακόρωνος. Hor. c. III 17 13 annosa cornix. Ov. m. VII 274 novem cornicis saecula passae.

249 SUOS IAM DEXTRA COMPUTAT ANNOS Iuv. takes the γενεά or *saeculum* as ⅓ of a century; *Nestor*, who has lived three *saecula*, is beginning (*iam*) to tell his years on the right hand. Nicol. Smyrn. (p. 477 Schneider) units and tens were counted on the left hand, hundreds on the right. Beda (VI 143 Giles) for 100 place the nail of the index finger on the middle joint of the thumb. anth. Pal. XI 72 the garrulous crone δι' ἣν Νέστωρ οὐκέτι πρεσβύτατος, | ἣ φάος ἀθρήσασ' ἐλάφου πλέον, ἣ χερὶ λαιῇ | γῆρας ἀριθμεῖσθαι δεύτερον ἀρξαμένη. Aug. tract. in Io. 122 § 7 *in summa* centenarii *numerus* ad dexteram *transit*.

251 ATTENDAS VI 66 of a spectator in a theatre.

LEGIBUS FATORUM Mart. V 37 15 *pessimorum* lex *amara* fatorum. Luc. VIII 568 fatorum leges.

252 STAMINE III 27.

253 ANTILOCHI BARBAM ARDENTEM schol. lamenting Antilochus, slain at Troy by Memnon, when he was hastening to rescue his father. Nestor in Homer only alludes to his son's death Od. III 111 there lies my dear son, ἅμα κρατερὸς καὶ ἀμύμων,...πέρι μὲν θέειν ταχὺς ἠδὲ μαχητής [*acris*]. Prop. III=II 13c 45—50 whom Iuv. follows *nam quo tam dubiae servetur spiritus horae?* | Nestoris *est visus* post tria saecla *cinis*. | cui si tam longae minuissent fata senectae | ...*Iliacis miles in aggeribus*, | non ille Antilochi vidisset corpus humari, | diceret aut, 'o mors, cur mihi sera venis?'

BARBAM he had never shaved off his beard, which was done in early manhood III 186 n. VI 105. Philostr. im. II 7 § 4 of the dead A. ἡβάσκει μὲν ὑπήνης πρόσω, κομᾷ δ' ἐν ἡλιώσῃ κόμῃ.

253—4 AB OMNI, QUISQUIS ADEST SOCIUS the antecedent inserted in the relative clause III 91 n.

255 Serv. Aen. IX 497 *quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam.* 'hinc traxit illum colorem Iuv. *quod facinus*' etc.

ADMISERIT 340. VI 494. XIII 237. Stav. on Nep. XV 6 § 3.

256 PELEUS XIV 214. That Achilles was doomed to an early death, was well known to himself and to his mother Thetis Il. I 352. 416. IX 410—6 he had the choice between a short and glorious, and a long, inglorious life. XVIII 440—1. 458. XIX 408—23 his horse Xanthos warns him. XXIV 534—42 he pities his father's approaching bereavement. cf. Od. XI 494—503.

257 ALIUS 171 n. I 10 n. Hom. Od. I 189—93. XV 353—5 Laertes still lives, but ever prays for his release; ἐκπάγλως γὰρ παιδὸς ὀδύρεται οἰχομένοιο. Mart. X 67 3 of a crone 'stepmother of *Nestor*, nurse of *Priam*, survivor of every *crow*, Laertes *aviam* senex *vocavit.*'

FAS without *est* = it is fated Aen. I 206 *illic* fas *regna resurgere Troiae.*

ITHACUM XIV 287.

NATANTEM tost on the seas for ten years, and swimming after shipwreck two (Od. V 313—450) or nine (ib. XII 420—450) nights and days. Prop. IV = III 12 32 *totque hiemis noctes totque* natasse *dies.*

258—71 Priam joined with Nestor also VI 324—6. The whole passage is from Cic. Tusc. I § 85 Metellus had four sons, Priam 50, 17 of whom were by his lawful wife. Fortune had the same power in the case of both, but used it on one only. *Metellum enim multi* filii filiae, nepotes neptes in rogum inposuerunt, Priamum tanta progenie orbatum, cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit. *hic* si vivis filiis incolumi regno occidisset, . . . *utrum tandem a bonis an a malis discessisset? tum profecto videretur a bonis. at certe ei melius evenisset nec tam flebiliter illa canerentur:* 'haec omnia vidi inflammari, | Priamo vi vitam evitari, | *Iovis aram* sanguine turpari.' *quod si ante occidisset, talem eventum omnino amisisset: hoc autem tempore sensum amisit malorum.* Then follows the case of *Pompeius*. Πριαμικαὶ τύχαι proverbial to denote a great reverse of fortune Aristot. eth. N. I 10 § 14. Plut. apophth. Ages. 37 p 211[a] when some one was envying the Persian king, then very young, Agesilaos replied, 'Priam too, at that age, was not unfortunate.' the saying of Kallimachos 'Troilos wept less than Priam' is cited by Cic. l. c. § 93.

258 VENISSET AD UMBRAS Stat. s. III 3 206 *immites lente* descendit ad umbras.

259 ASSARACI Ass. Ilos and Ganymedes were sons of Tros. Priam was son of Laomedon, son of Ilos Apollod. III 12. Heyne on Verg. g. III 35.

SOLLEMNIBUS Aen. VI 380 tumulo sollemnia *mittent.*

259—60 HECTORE FUNUS PORTANTE VM. VII 1 § 1 Q. Metellus an example of unalloyed bliss, such as heaven itself cannot boast; great domestic happiness, great public distinctions, *nullum funus, nullus gemitus;* and then the worthy crown of all: *ultimae senectutis spatio defunctum lenique genere mortis inter oscula complexusque carissimorum pignorum extinctum* filii et generi umeris suis per urbem latum rogo inposuerunt. Prop. V=IV 11 97—8 a deceased mother comforting her children *et bene habet: numquam mater lugubria sumpsi:* | venit in exequias tota caterva meas.

FUNUS 'corpse' Prop. I 17 8 *haccine parva meum* funus *harena teget?*

260 FRATRUM 50 sons in all Il. XXIV 495. Aen. II 503.

CERVICIBUS Luc. VIII 732 *ut Romana suum* gestent pia colla parentem.

261 PRIMOS EDERE PLANCTUS Il. XXIV 723. 747. 761 ἦρχε (ἐξῆρχε) γόοιο, said of Andromache, Hekabe, Helene, lamenting Hektor: in each case the lamentation is taken up by others 746 ἐπὶ δὲ στενάχοντο γυναῖκες. 760 γόον δ' ἄλιαστον ὄρινεν. 776 ἐπὶ δ' ἔστενε δῆμος ἀπείρων. So in Rome the professional mourners, *praeficae,* Fest. p. 223 M dant ceteris modum plangendi.

262 Cass. (Aesch. Ag.) and Pol. (Eur. Hec.) both survived Priam; but they could not follow his corpse in solemn state.

SCISSA PALLA Stat. s. V 1 20 *flere et* scindere vestes. Ov. m. II 335 laniata sinus.

264 AUDACES Il. V 65.

AEDIFICARE CARINAS Ov. her. 5 41—2. 16 105—110: *aedificare,* strictly 'to make a house' is used, like οἰκοδομεῖν, for 'to build' generally.

265 LONGA DIES in this sense, 'period of time,' *dies* is fem. Plin. ep. VIII 5 § 3 dies longa *et satietas doloris.*

QUID CONTULIT I 106 n.

265—6 OMNIA EVERSA ET FLAMMIS ASIAM FERROQUE CADENTEM Aen. II 554—8 Heyne *haec finis* Priami, *fatorum hic exitus illum* | *sorte tulit,* Troiam incensam et prolapsa *videntem* | *Pergama,* tot quondam populis terrisque superbum | regnatorem Asiae. *iacet ingens litore truncus* | *avolsumque umeris caput et sine nomine corpus. everto* is several times used in the Aen. of the destruction of Troy *Priami regnorum eversor Achilles. eversae Troiae excidia. eversa Pergama. eversa in urbe.*

266 ASIAM Aen. III 1—3 *postquam res* Asiae *Priamique* evertere *gentem* | *inmeritam visum superis*, ceciditque *superbum* | *Ilium et omnis humo* fumat *Neptunia Troia*. From the time of Hdt. I 3. 4 the Troian war was regarded as one stage in the long lasting feud between Europe and Asia.

267 MILES TREMULUS POSITA TULIT ARMA TIARA Aen. II 509 arma *diu senior desueta* trementibus *aevo* | *circumdat nequiquam umeris et inutile ferrum* | *cingitur*.

TIARA VI 516 Phrygia *vestitur bucca* tiara. Aen. VII 246—8 *hoc* Priami *gestamen erat, cum iura vocatis* | *more daret populis, sceptrumque sacerque* tiaras | *Iliadumque labor vestes*. The upright tiara or fez was reserved for kings Sen. ben. VI 31 § 12 rectam *capite* tiaram *gerens* . *id solis datum regibus*. DCass. XXXVI 52=35 § 3 makes it identical with διάδημα. cf. Rich companion. Forcellini.

268 RUIT ANTE ARAM SUMMI IOVIS Aen. II 501—2. 514—525. 550—3 altaria *ad ipsa* trementem | *traxit*. Arktinos in his Ἰλίου πέρσις made Priam take refuge at the altar of Ζεὺς ἑρκεῖος. Lesches of Lesbos, author of the 'little Iliad,' said that Priam was not slain on the hearth of Ζεὺς ἑρκεῖος, but at the doors of the house aft he had been dragged from the altar Paus. X 27 § 2. Other authors follow Arktinos Eur. Tr. 17. 483. Hec. 23 with schol. ib. 21. 24. On this altar Alexander sacrificed, in order to expiate the sacrilege of Neoptolemos Arr. I 11 § 8; it was shewn by the local cicerone Luc. IX 979 Oud. Herceas, *monstrator ait*, non respicis aras? DChrys. or. 11 ad fin. Priam king of *Asia*, wounded in extreme old age near *the altar of Zeus*, from whom he descended, was *slain upon it*.

RUIT ANTE ARAM VM. V 6 E § 3 of Themistocles ante ipsam aram *quasi quaedam pietatis clara victima concidit*.

UT VETULUS BOS the monosyllabic fall from Aen. V 481 *sternitur exanimisque* tremens *procumbit humi* bos. the simile from Od. IV 535 ὥς τίς τε κατέκτανε βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ. Ov. m. V 122 *procubuit terrae* mactati more iuvenci.

269—70 COLLUM PRAEBET 345 n.

270 AB used even with names of lifeless things, when they are represented as feeling or acting Cic. p. Cluent. § 110 *locum* ... a tribunicia voce *desertum*.

AB INGRATO IAM FASTIDITUS ARATRO XII 95—6 n. it was only in exceptional cases that oxen from the plough were sacrificed. Wetstein on Mark 11 2. Lexx. ἀνετός. ἀνίημι. ἀφετός. Yet Lucian sacrif. 12 says with Iuv. 'they bring their sacrifices, the husbandman his ploughing ox.' So Ov. m. XV 120—142.

271 UTCUMQUE 359 n. used, like *quicumque* and many other relatives, as indefinites without a verb in the silver age. 'at any

rate;' 'however his end was, it was at least human.' Plin. ep. V 5 § 2 *sed hoc* utcumque *tolerabile; gravius illud.*

271—2 TORVA CANINO LATRAVIT RICTU, QUAE POST HUNC VIXERAT UXOR from Ov. m. XIII 517—22 where Hecuba says *quo me servas, annosa senectus!* | *quo, di crudeles, nisi quo nova funera cernam,* | *vivacem differtis anum?* quis posse putaret | felicem Priamum post diruta Pergama dici? | felix morte sua est, nec te, mea nata [Polyxena], peremptam | aspicit, et vitam pariter regnumque reliquit. cf. 542 torvos *sustollit ad aethera vultus.* 568—70 rictu*que in verba parato* | latravit *conata loqui. locus extat, et ex re* | *nomen habet.* i.e. Strab. XIII p. 595 Κυνὸς σῆμα. Eur. Hec. 1265 Pors. Plaut. Men. 713—8 do you know why Hecuba was called a dog? 'No.' Because she did what you are doing now. *omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspexerat:* | *itaque adeo iure coepta appellarist Canis.*

TORVA Mart. II 41 13—4 *vultus indue tu magis* severos | *quam coniunx Priami.*

272 QUAE POST HUNC VIXERAT UXOR Sen. Agam. 705—9 *tot illa regum mater et regimen Phrygum,* | *fecunda in ignes* Hecuba fatorum *novas* | *experta* leges [Iuv. ver. 251] *induit* vultus feros. | *circa ruinas rabida* latravit *suas,* | Troiae superstes Hectori Priamo sibi. 'The fate of Hekabe,' τὰ τῆς Ἑκάβης, proverbial Plut. comp. Thes. et Rom. 6 § 9.

273 REGEM PONTI VI 661. XIV 252—5 n. see a brilliant account of Mithradates VI Eupator (cir. B.C. 130—†63, the year of Cicero's consulship) in Mommsen's history. If he shared with Priam etc. the sorrow of losing wife, brother, sister, and children before his death, the fault was his own, for many of them died by his orders (App. Mithr. 112). Gigantic of stature, hardy and fleet of foot, restless in enterprise, he fought in the thickest of the fight in his old age, could speak all the 21 tongues spoken by his subjects, and was the one formidable obstacle to Roman power in the east before the Parthian wars. To Pontus he added at different times Skythia, Kappadokia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Bithynia, Lykia, Pamphylia, Bosporos, Kolchis, pushed his frontiers to Caucasus, and gained a footing in Greece proper, where his forces held out at Athens against Sulla, B.C. 86, one of the most memorable of sieges. In his three wars with the Romans he encountered Q. Oppius, L. Cassius, M'. Aquilius, Sulla, Fimbria, Murena, Cotta, Fabius, Triarius, Lucullus, Pompeius; and formed an alliance with Sertorius. From his last battle with the Romans at Nikopolis B.C. 66 he fled with only three attendants, and had a price set upon his head by Tigranes. Even after this (Plut. Pomp. 41 § 2. App. Mithr. 101. 109) he formed a plan for the invasion of Italy. His son

Pharnakes, whom he designed for his successor, formed a plot against his life; being deserted by every one, he took poison, but in vain (Iuv. XIV 252 n.); and fell by the hand of a faithful Gaul App. 111.

274 CROESUM the beautiful story of the interview of Croesus with Solon was questioned on chronological grounds in antiquity (Plut. Sol. 27 § 1); as reported by Hdt., it cannot have taken place; though the two may have met at another time; the travels of Solon lasted from B.C. 593—583; Croesus came to the throne B.C. 560; however DL. I §§ 50. 62 and Suid. speak of later travels; Solon died in Kypros. Duncker accepts the story in the main, and dates the interview B.C. 560 or 559. M. Sen. contr. 9 § 7 p. 119 29 *ille* Croesus, *inter reges opulentissimus, memento, post terga vinctis manibus deductus est.* On the proverbial wealth of Croesus see Pape-Benseler Κροῖσος.

274—5 CROESUM QUEM VOX IUSTI FACUNDA SOLONIS RESPICERE AD LONGAE IUSSIT SPATIA ULTIMA VITAE this maxim (Hdt. I 86 § 3) *μηδένα εἶναι τῶν ζώντων ὄλβιον* (cf. c. 33 Solon *ὃς τὰ παρεόντα ἀγαθὰ μετεὶς τὴν τελευτὴν παντὸς χρήματος ὁρᾶν ἐκέλευε*) is very frequently cited, esp. in tragedy, of which it is the key-note DL. I § 50 *τὰ θρυλούμενα.* Soph. Oed. r. 1528—30 Erf. Eur. Andr. 100—2 Barnes. Hence the proverbs paroemiogr. I 315 n. *τέλος ὅρα βίου.* II 187 *Λυδὸς ἀποθνήσκει σοφὸς ἀνήρ*, said of Croesus. ib. 665 *τέρμα δ' ὁρᾶν βιότοιο, Σόλων ἱεραῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις.* cf. ecclus. 11 28. cf. 'all's well that ends well.' 'Ende gut, alles gut.' 'finis coronat opus.'

276—282 from Vell. II 19 B.C. 88 'Sulla returned to Rome, occupied it by force of arms, and drove out from the city twelve ringleaders of revolution, among whom were *Marius* with his son and P. Sulpicius, *ac lege lata* exules *fecit*; . . . Marius after his sixth consulship and his 70th year, naked and overwhelmed with mire, eyes only and nose rising above the water, was dragged forth from a bed of reeds hard by the *swamp* of Marica, wherein he had concealed himself when flying from the pursuit of Sulla's cavalry. A halter being thrown over his neck, he was led to the *prison of the Minturnensians* by order of the duumvir. A public slave, a German by nation, was sent with a sword to dispatch him; it chanced that this slave had been taken by him when imperator in the *Cimbric war*; no sooner did he recognise Marius, than uttering a loud shriek expressing indignation at so great a man's calamity, he threw away his sword and fled from the prison. Then his countrymen, taught by an enemy to compassionate one who was but lately the chief man in the state, furnished him with provisions and clothing and put him on board a ship; but he, coming up with his son near Aenaria, bent his course to Africa, and supported a *life of destitution in a*

hut of the ruins of Carthage; while Marius beholding Carthage, Carthage gazing on Marius, might each comfort the other.' Manil. IV 45—8 *et Cimbrum in Mario,* Mariumque in carcere *victum:* | *qui* consul toties *exsulque et in exsule consul* | adiacuit Libycis compar iactura ruinis. | *eque* crepidinibus [Iuv. V 8 n.] *cepit* Carthaginis *orbem.* The exile Ovid draws the same lesson from the fate of Marius Pont. IV 3 45. 47 *ille Iugurthino clarus* Cimbroque triumpho, | . . . *in caeno latuit* Marius *cannaque* palustri. ib. 37—8 the reverses of *Croesus* [Iuv. 274—5], and 41—4 of *Pompeius* [Iuv. 283—8].

276 EXILIUM on the flight of Marius see Plut. Mar. 35 § 6—c. 40. 41 § 4. 45 § 5. 43 §§ 2—3 on his return B.C. 87 Cinna entered Rome, but Marius lingered at the gates, feigning unwillingness to enter while still under the decree of banishment (cf. 42 § 3); if his presence were required, the decree must be formally rescinded; when three or four tribes only had voted, he threw off the mask. ib. 41 § 4 from his flight to his return, a period of more than 70 days, he suffered his beard to grow, and refused the proconsular uniform sent him by Cinna, passing through Italy in tatters and unkempt.

CARCER he was committed to the house of Fannia in Minturnae VM. I 5 § 5. II 10 § 6. VIII 2 § 3. Plut. 38. 39 the Gaul who was sent to kill him saw his eyes glaring in the dark cellar, and heard a loud voice 'Man, darest thou kill Gaius Marius?' on which he ran out crying: 'I cannot kill Gaius Marius.'

MINTURNARUMQUE PALUDES Cicero of his fellow-townsman in Pis. § 43 C. Marius, *quem Italia servata ab illo* demersum in Minturnensium paludibus, Africa *devicta ab eodem* expulsum et naufragum vidit. Hor. ep. I 5 4—5 palustris Minturnas. To the malaria arising from the swamp Ovid alludes m. XV 716 Minturnaeque graves.

MINTURNARUM a Roman colony of Latium on the via Appia, lying on the right bank of the Liris *Garigliano,* about 3 miles from the sea Strab. V p. 233; there are still large remains of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct, substructions of a temple, walls and towers.

277 MENDICATUS VICTA CARTHAGINE PANIS Luc. VIII 268 an Libycae Marium potuere ruinae | erigere in fasces? anth. Lat. 415 36—8 R *o superi, quis fuit ille dies,* | *quo* Marium vidit supra Carthago iacentem! | tertia par illis nulla *ruina fuit*; ib. 33—5 hope moved Marius to trust himself to the marsh, *turpi se credere limo,* and to make for the shores of conquered Libya. 39—40 hope carried the exile Pompeius to the boy king [Iuv. 283—8]. 43 hope remained to Priam after Hector's loss [Iuv. 258—72]. Plut. Mar. 40 §§ 5—7 Marius

reached Africa, Sextilius the praetor warned him not to land; otherwise he must carry out the decree of the senate and treat him as an enemy of the Romans. Marius replied 'tell him that you have seen C. Marius sitting *an exile amid the ruins of Carthage.*' M. Sen. contr. 17 § 6 p. 198 CAPITO Minturnensis palus exulem Marium *non hausit; Cimber etiam in capto vidit imperantem; praetor iter a conspectu* exulis *flexit: qui in* crepidine [Iuv. V 8 n.] *viderat Marium, in sella figuravit.* ib. I § 5 P. ASPRENAS *quid referam* Marium *sexto consulatu* Carthagini mendicantem, *septimo Romae imperantem?*

278 HINC from long life 275.

278—9 QUID BEATIUS more universal than *quem beatiorem;* so *nihil* than *nemo*, *οὐδὲν* than *οὐδεὶς* VI 459. Hor. s. I 3 18—9 nil *fuit umquam | sic impar sibi.* Cic. parad. 2 § 16 *C. vero* Marium *vidimus, qui mihi secundis rebus unus ex fortunatis hominibus, adversis unus ex summis viris videbatur, quo* beatius *esse mortali nihil possit.*

280 on the triumphal procession see 36—46 n.; those of Marius over Iugurtha (Plut. 12), and over the Cimbri and Teutones ib. 28 § 9. Flor. I 38 = III 3 § 10 Teutobodus, king of the Teutoni, *insigne spectaculum triumphi fuit. quippe vir proceritatis eximiae super tropaea sua eminebat.*

281 POMPA ANIMAM of the 13 exx. of hiatus in Iuv. 8 are in this place III 70. VI 274. 468. VIII 105. XII 110 (?). XIV 49. XV 126.

ANIMAM OPIMAM as we say *op. decus, gloria, triumphus.*

282 CUM DE TEUTONICO VELLET DESCENDERE CURRU VIII 249—53. This first German immigration was at the outset entirely successful; they defeated the consuls 1) Carbo B.C. 113 at Noreia in Carinthia, 2) Silanus B.C. 109 in southern Gaul, 3) Maximus Oct. B.C. 105 with a legatus and proconsul, commanding three armies, in a series of battles at Orange; in these days 80,000 Roman soldiers were slain. Marius, who had ended the Iugurthine war B.C. 106, was consul 5 years in succession B.C. 104—100, during which he reformed the army, destroyed the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae *Aix* B.C. 102 (Plut. 11—24. Liv. perioch. LXVIII) and the Cimbri on the campi Raudii, near Vercellae 30 July B.C. 101 (Plut. 24—7. Liv. ib.). He had put off the triumph for the victory at Aix (Plut. 24 § 1. Liv. ib.), and now accepted only one triumph, though two were offered Liv. ib. Plut. 28 §§ 8—9. After the battle of Aix he reserved the choicest arms and spoils for his triumph, offering all else as a burnt sacrifice ib. 22 § 1.

283—8 from Cic. Tusc. I § 86 [cf. § 85, the source of Iuv. 258—72] Pompeius struck with a dangerous disease at Neapolis, recovered. The Neapolitans, aye and they of Puteoli too, put

on crowns for joy: volgo ex oppidis publice gratulabantur: *ineptum sane negotium et graeculum, sed tamen* fortunatum. Had he then died, would he have been taken from goods or ills? *certe a* miseris. For he would not have fought with his father-in-law Caesar, would not have taken up arms unprepared, would not have fled from Italy, non exercitu amisso nudus in servorum ferrum et manus incidisset, ... *non fortunae omnes a victoribus possiderentur.* qui, si mortem tum obisset, in amplissimis fortunis occidisset, is propagatione vitae quot, quantas, quam incredibilis hausit fortunas! Liv. IX 17 § 6 *quid nisi* longa vita . . . Magnum modo Pompeium vertenti praebuit fortunae? Plut. Pomp. 57 it was on the motion of Praxagoras that the Neapolitans *voted sacrifices for the recovery of P.* Their neighbours followed the example, and so the thing went *the round of Italy, cities great and small* keeping a festival for many days. Crowds streamed out to meet P., streets, villages and harbours were thronged with revellers and sacrifices. Many received him with garlands on head and torches in hand, threw flowers upon him and escorted him in procession. The blind self-confidence engendered by this progress was one main cause of the war. To those who asked with what forces he could check Caesar's march on Rome, P. replied: 'Wherever I stamp my foot in Italy, forces, horse and foot, will start up.'

284 PUBLICA VOTA state services, vows formally voted by the local senates or assemblies. Cic. Att. VIII 16 § 1 B.C. 49 the *municipia* treat Caesar as a god; *nec simulant, ut cum* de illo aegroto vota faciebant. DCass. XLI 6 §§ 3—4 all the cities of Italy, so to say, vowed *σωτήρια αὐτοῦ δημοσίᾳ θύσειν*, a distinction afterwards accorded to the emperors, but to no other man.

285 FORTUNA IPSIUS Luc. VIII 21—2 *poenas longi* Fortuna *favoris* | *exigit a misero.* 27—31 *longius aevum* | *destruit ingentes animos, et* vita superstes | imperio; nisi summa dies cum fine bonorum | affuit et celeri praevertit tristia leto, | *dedecori est fortuna prior.* The fortune of Pompeius was no less celebrated than that of Sulla Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. §§ 47—9. Luc. VIII 728—9 *non pretiosa petit cumulato ture sepulchra* | Pompeius, Fortuna, tuus.

FORTUNA URBIS on coins Rasche III 1162—3 FORTVNA POPVLI ROMANI. Eckhel III 141 ΤΥΧΗ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ.

286 SERVATUM VICTO CAPUT ABSTULIT after escaping from the battle of Pharsalus (9 Aug. 706 = 6 June 48), Pompeius fled to Egypt, but was put to death before he could land, on the day before his 59th birthday, being the anniversary of his triumph (B.C. 61) over Mithradates, 28 Sept. 706 = 24 July 48. The

advisers of Ptolemy Dionysos (Cleopatra's brother, a boy of 13), the eunuch Pothinos, the general-in-chief Achillas and the Chian sophist Theodotos, resolved to kill P.; Plut. Pomp. 77 § 3 'a dead man,' said the sophist with a smile, 'does not bite.' ib. 78—80 Achillas, with the tribune Septimius and the centurion Salvius, put off in a small boat to receive P.; who on passing from his vessel quoted Sophokles, 'he who goes to a tyrant, is his slave;' in the boat he conned over the Greek speech which he intended to address to the young king. As he rose to leave the boat, he was stabbed, his head cut off and the body flung naked out of the boat, to feast the eyes of the curious. When all had gazed their fill, a faithful freedman Philippos (with Servius Corvus a former quaestor of P. Luc. VIII 714 seq.) gathered fragments of a fishing boat, enough at a pinch to furnish a pyre for a corpse naked and not entire (*νεκρῷ γυμνῷ καὶ οὐδὲ ὅλῳ* Iuv. 288 cadavere toto). The head was presented to Caesar when he arrived a few days later (cf. Plut. Caes. 48 § 2). The 'remains' were sent to Cornelia and buried by her in her husband's Alban estate. The tragical end of such unprecedented greatness powerfully impressed the Roman imagination. Prop. III = IV 11 34—5 *totiens nostro Memphi cruenta malo,* | *tres ubi Pompeio detraxit harena triumphos.* Petron. 120 63 *Libyco iacet aequore Magnus.* App. b. c. II 84 Pothinos and his men sent the head of P. to Caesar, in hope of reward; the body 'some one' buried on the sand, and erected a cheap tomb over it; Hadrian extemporised an epitaph (cf. DCass. LXIX 11 § 1 A.D. 122. anth. Pal. IX 402. Spartian Hadr. 14 § 4) *τῷ ναοῖς βρίθοντι πόση σπάνις ἔπλετο τύμβου.* Hadrian also brought to light the tomb, then buried in sand, and restored the brazen statues which the friends of P. had erected. The site of the tomb was Ostracine Solin. 34 § 1, near mt. Casius and Pelusium Pl. V § 68. Strab. 760. 769.

286—8 HOC CRUCIATU LENTULUS, HAC POENA CARUIT CECIDITQUE CETHEGUS INTEGER VIII 231—244 n. these accomplices of Catilina, P. Lentulus Sura (consul B.C. 71, ejected from the senate for immorality 70, praetor again 63) and C. Cethegus undertook to murder the consul Cicero and the senate, and to set fire to Rome, while Catilina marched with an army from Etruria Sall. 32 § 2. The backwardness of Lentulus destroyed the chances of the conspiracy (Sall. 58 § 4 *socordia atque ignavia Lentuli.* Cic. Brut. § 235. DCass. XXXVII 32 § 3); he was full of blind confidence, trusting to certain so-called Sibylline verses and to fortune-tellers: 'it was fated that three Cornelii should be lords of Rome,' i. e. as he supposed, Cinna, Sulla and himself Cic. Catil. III §§ 9. 11. IV §§ 2. 12. Sall. 47 § 2. On the night of the famous 5 Dec. 63 (Cic. p. Flacc. § 102 *nonae*

illae Decembris. ad fam. I 9 § 12) Lentulus and Cethegus were strangled in the Tullianum, or underground dungeon beneath the Capitol (Burn Rome and the Campagna xxiii. 81), by order of the senate Sall. 55. Vell. II 34 § 4. The mother of Antonius after his father's death married Lentulus, a connexion from which Plut. Ant. 2 § 1 derives the feud between Ant. and Cic. Ant. asserted that the body of Lentulus was not given up to his friends (Cic. Phil. II § 17), or not until his wife begged it of Terentia; but none of the bodies were refused interment.

CETHEGUS II 27 *si . . . Clodius accuset moechos,* Catilina Cethegum. VIII 231 n. He was one of the young (Sall. 52 § 33) rakes, who joined in the democratic plot as a means of cancelling all debts. Having undertaken to dispatch Cicero and knowing well the value of time, he constantly complained of the sloth of Lentulus Sall. 43 §§ 2—4 e.g. *natura ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat; maxumum bonum in celeritate putabat.* Cic. Catil. III § 10. 16 I foresaw *remoto* Catilina *non mihi esse* P. Lentuli somnum . . . *nec* C. Cethegi furiosam temeritatem *pertimescendam.* Luc. II 541—3 *nec magis hoc bellum est, quam cum* Catilina *paravit* | *arsuras in tecta faces, sociusque furoris* | Lentulus *exsertique* manus vesana Cethegi.

288 INTEGER Apul. VII 24 *moriturus equidem nihilominus, sed* moriturus integer. Here 'entire')('beheaded'; generally)(*saucius* Mühlmann col. 1201—2.

IACUIT CATILINA CADAVERE TOTO XIV 41. Corn. Sev. ap. Sen. suas. 6 § 26 31—5 after speaking of Cicero's mutilation (Iuv. 120 n.) *hoc nec in Emathio mitis victoria Perse,* | *nec te, dire Syphax, non fecit in hoste Philippo.* | *inque triumphato ludibria cuncta Iugurtha* | *afuerunt, nostraeque cadens ferus Hannibal irae* | membra tamen Stygias tulit inviolata sub umbras. The restless energy and great capacity of L. Sergius Catilina is attested by his enemy Cic. p. Cael. §§ 12—4. Catil. III §§ 16—7. Having been one of the most bloodthirsty agents of Sulla (Sen. de ir. III 18 §§ 1—2) he threw himself into the democratic movement with characteristic ardour, declaring that, there being two parties in the state, the one (the aristocracy) feeble, with a weak head (Cicero), the other strong, but without a head; so long as he lived, it should never want a head Cic. p. Mur. § 51; and indeed, beside the plunder of the capitalists, the renewal of the days of C. Marius the democratic captain, and the exaltation of Marius' nephew Caesar against Pompeius, were the chief aims of the conspirators. Catilina joined battle early in B.C. 62 with the troops of the proconsul C. Antonius, led by the capable veteran M. Petreius, at Pistoria in Etruria; during the engagement he discharged the duties of a

brave soldier and consummate commander, and when all was lost, charged into the thick of the enemy, and fell fighting Sall. 60—1. DCass. XXXVII 39—40, who contradicts Iuv. 40 § 2 'Antonius *sent his head to the city*, in order that, being assured of his death, they might be relieved from fear.'

CADAVERE TOTO Luc. VIII 697—9 *litora Pompeium feriunt, truncusque vadosis | huc illuc iactatur aquis: adeone molesta |* totum *cura fuit socero servare* cadaver? 707—10 e.g. nullaque manente figura, | *una nota est Magno capitis iactura revulsi.* X 379—80 *tumulumque e pulvere parvo | adspice,* Pompeii non omnia membra tegentem.

289—345 With low whisper, at sight of Venus' temple, the eager mother craves beauty for her boys, for her girls aloud, even to a very daintiness of desire. 'Yet why rebuke?' she asks; 'Latona's self takes pride in her fair Diana.' Yet Lucretia's fate forbids the wish for features like Lucretia's; Verginia would fain take Rutila's hump, giving Rutila in exchange her own faultless shape. Still greater dangers await the beau: a blooming son keeps his parents on the rack with fear: so seldom is beauty mated with chastity. [' chaste is no epithet to suit with fair']. Though the plain home, taking after the ancient Sabines, may have handed down from sire to son spotless manners, though boon Nature may have done her part, dealing with liberal hand chaste affections and a face flushed with modest blood (for what more can Nature bestow on a boy, Nature mightier than every keeper and every safeguard?), still the well-favoured youth may never be man; for the seducer's lavish hardihood is bold to bribe the very parents to their children's sin: such trust have they in the power of gifts. Go to now, and rejoice in your spruce youth, whom greater perils await: he will turn adulterer general to the city and will fear vengeance, such as a wrathful husband may take, nor will be a luckier gallant than Mars that he should never be entrapped. Sometimes however that indignation takes more licence than any law has allowed to indignation; one stabs the paramour to death, another draws blood with the lash. But your Endymion, I say, will prove the adulterer of a wedded dame whom he loves; presently,—when Servilia comes, money in hand,—of one whom he loathes; he will strip her of all her bravery. But what harm does beauty to the chaste? nay, what good had Hippolytus of his temperate resolve, or what Bellerophon? For Stheneboea and Cretan Phaedra alike reddened as scorned by this rebuff, both took fire, both shook for rage: when shame goads hate, then it is that a woman is most ruthless. Choose what advice you think best for him whom Caesar's wife is bent on wedding in her husband's lifetime. The fairest at once and best

of a patrician house is hurried off, to be slain poor soul by Messalina's eyes: long since she is seated in state, the flame-red wedding-veil is ready, the coverlet of Tyrian purple is spread on the marriage-bed for all to see; the million sesterces of dowry will be made over in ancient form, witnesses will come to set their seal to the contract, the auspex to declare it blessed of heaven. You thought this a secret, entrusted to a few; she will not marry but in due form of law. Say, Silius, what is your choice. Refuse, and you are a dead man before the lamps are lit; commit the crime, and a little respite will be granted, till the news, stale to the city and to all subjects, may reach the ears of Claudius. He will be the last to learn the stain on his home; meanwhile do you, if a few days' life is worth the price, obey the behest of Messalina: in either case, whichever event you think better and easier, this fair white neck must be offered to the headsman's sword.

289—97 on the fond prayers of parents see Sen. ep. 60 § 1 *etiamnunc* optas, quod tibi optavit nutrix tua aut paedagogus aut mater? nondum intellegis, quantum mali optaverint? o quam inimica nobis sunt vota nostrorum! eo quidem inimiciora quo cessere felicius. *iam non admiror, si omnia nos a prima pueritia mala sequuntur:* inter execrationes parentum crevimus.

289—90 FORMAM OPTAT PUERIS MODICO MURMURE VI 539 *lacrimae meditataque* murmura of the votary of Osiris. Sen. ep. 10 § 5 *verum est quod apud Athenodorum inveni:* 'tunc scito esse te omnibus cupiditatibus solutum, cum eo perveneris, ut nihil deum roges, nisi quod rogare possis palam.' *nunc enim quanta dementia est hominum!* turpissima vota dis insusurrant: si quis admoverit aurem, conticescent, et quod scire hominem nolunt, deo narrant. *vide ergo, ne hoc praecipi salubriter possit:* 'sic vive cum hominibus, tamquam deus videat: sic loquere cum deo, tamquam homines audiant.' Cf. the Pythagorean rule Clem. Al. str. IV 26 § 173 μετὰ φωνῆς εὔχεσθαι; so Iustinian novell. 137 6 orders the prayers in the administration of the sacraments to be uttered μετὰ φωνῆς, 'with a loud voice,' as our rubrics enjoin.

290 ANXIA MATER Prop. III = II 22 42 *tutius et geminos* anxia mater *alit.*

291 USQUE AD DELICIAS VOTORUM IV 4. VI 47. 260. XIII 140—1 *ten—o* delicias—extra communia *censes ponendum? deliciae* and *delicatus* connote something foppish, fantastic, whimsical, capricious, vain, fine, exquisite, fastidious, nice, choice, *geziert;* in style (Bonnell lex. Quintil.) affected and far-fetched; *deliciae* 'a pet,' fondled with a doting love. Here the fond mother does not limit her prayers to plain, solid benefits to

satisfy her children's wants, but asks heaven for something out of the common way, to content her vanity, to indulge her to the top of her fancy; she will pray e.g. for any charm that happens to be in fashion Sen. ben. IV 5 § 1 *unde illa quoque luxuriam instruens copia? neque enim necessitatibus tantummodo nostris provisum est:* usque in delicias *amamur*. Dryden 'they must be finished pieces.'

292 PULCHRA GAUDET LATONA DIANA Hom. Od. VI 102—8 as Artemis strides down the hill γέγηθε δέ τε φρένα Λητώ, she towers above all her nymphs by the head and shoulders, and is conspicuous among all, though all are fair. Aen. I 498—502 as on the banks of Eurotas or ridges of Cynthus Diana leads the dance, encompassed by a thousand Oreads, but she outtops them all: Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus.

293 LUCRETIA Liv. I 57 § 10 B.C. 510 Sex. Tarquinius was seized with a guilty passion for Lucretia: *cum* forma, *tum spectata castitas incitat*. The story is admirably told ib. 57—8 and by Ov. f. II 721—852.

294 VERGINIA her story B.C. 449 is told by Liv. III 44—51. Over and above its poetical and moral and historical interest the story is of importance as a case in the law of *vindiciae in libertatem*, and as an example of the early betrothals (and marriages) customary in Rome.

GIBBUM 309. VI 108—9 *mediisque in naribus ingens* | gibbus: the word denotes any swelling or hump.

295—7 FILIUS CORPORIS EGREGII MISEROS PARENTES SEMPER HABET 224 n. VII 218 n. 239 n. Plin. ep. III 16 § 3 *filius decessit* eximia pulchritudine, pari verecundia. VII 24 § 3 conspicuus forma omnes sermones malignorum et puer et iuvenis evasit.

297—8 RARA EST ADEO CONCORDIA FORMAE ATQUE PUDICITIAE Petron. 94 raram fecit mixturam cum sapientia forma. Sen. ben. III 16 § 3 argumentum est deformitatis pudicitia.

298—9 SANCTOS LICET HORRIDA MORES TRADIDERIT DOMUS VI 10. VIII 116. XI 152—5. Vell. II 11 § 1 *C. Marius . . . natus agresti loco, hirtus atque* horridus vitaque sanctus.

299 VETERES IMITATA SABINOS III 85. 169 n. VI 163—4 intactior *omni* | *crinibus effusis bellum dirimente* Sabina. Ov. amor. I 8 39—40. II 4 15 *aspera si visa est* rigidasque imitata Sabinas. Liv. I § 4 'the rugged and stern discipline of the ancient *Sabines*, a race formerly surpassed in *purity of manners* by no other.'

300—2 VULTUMQUE MODESTO SANGUINE FERVENTEM TRIBUAT NATURA. QUID ENIM PUERO CONFERRE POTEST PLUS? XI 154. DL. VI § 54 Diogenes the Cynic, seeing a boy blush,

said, 'take heart of grace: such is the colour of virtue.' Sen. ep. 11 § 1 *verecundiam, bonum in adulescente signum.*

301 NATURA II 139. XIV 321. XV 132.

303 CUSTODE VII 218 n.

CUSTODE ET CURA NATURA POTENTIOR OMNI Ov. m. IX 750—1. 758 *non te* custodia *caro* | *arcet ab amplexu, nec cauti* cura *mariti,* | . . . . *at non vult* natura potentior omnibus *istis.*

304 VIRO often used in a pregnant sense, of one who is a man indeed (Fabri on Liv. XXII 14 § 11), who has not forfeited or tarnished his manhood. Petron. 81 *quem tamquam puellam conduxit etiam qui* virum *putavit. quid ille alter? qui...die togae virilis togam sumpsit;* qui ne vir esset, a matre persuasus est, *qui* opus muliebre *in ergastulo fecit.* Cic. in Clod. 1 § 6 (p. 90 Beier) was well content with the verdict *non videri* virum *venisse, quo iste venisset,* in the sense (schol.) that Clodius was no *vir.* See the lexx.

305 IMPROBITAS effrontery IV 106 n. Munro on Lucr. III 1026 n. Caes. b.c. II 31 § 4 improbos)(*pudentes.*

TEMPTARE Hor. c. III 4 70—1 *integrae* | temptator *Orion Dianae.*

306 IN MUNERIBUS FIDUCIA Stat. Th. V 167 of the doe in *volucri tenuis* fiducia *cursu.* Claud. bell. Gild. 436 in *solis longe* fiducia *telis.*

310 I NUNC ET 166 n. Prop. III=II 29 22 i nunc et *noctes disce manere domi!*

310—1 IUVENIS SPECIE LAETARE TUI, QUEM MAIORA EXSPECTANT DISCRIMINA 295—6 n. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 24 § 3 adulescens rarissimae formae *in tam magna feminarum turba viros corrumpentium nullius se spei praebuit, et cum quarumdam usque ad temptandum* [Iuv. 305] *pervenisset* improbitas [Iuv. ib.], *erubuit* [Iuv. 301] *quasi peccasset, quod placuerat.*

IUVENIS XIV 23 n.

311 MAIORA greater than those named 304—8; see 316—7. 339—45.

311—2 ADULTER PUBLICUS Hor. c. II 8 7—8 *iuvenumque prodis* | publica *cura.* Sen. ep. 88 § 37 among idle school questions, *an Sappho* publica *fuerit.*

312—3 MARITI EXIGERE IRATIST ['when the *st,* as so often happened, was omitted, then *debet* or *debent* would be a natural addition, and P would omit *exigere* for the metre.' H. A. J. M.] The *exigit autem* of 314 refers to our *exigere.*

IRATI Paul. sent. II 26 § 7 *inventa in adulterio uxore* maritus *ita demum* adulterum iratus occidere *potest, si eum domi suae deprehendat.*

313—4 NEC ERIT FELICIOR ASTRO MARTIS, UT IN LAQUEOS NUMQUAM INCIDAT i.e. nec erit eius astrum felicius etc. 247 n. 'nor will he be more fortunate than Mars, whom Vulcan ensnared in the arms of his wife Venus.' The story was sung by Demodokos the minstrel at the court of Alkinoos Hom. Od. VIII 266—369; esp. the comments of the gods 329. 332 οὐκ ἀρετᾷ κακὰ ἔργα...τὸ καὶ μοιχάγρι' ὀφέλλει. In Hom. Il. V 363 Ares gives Aphrodite his chariot; complains to Zeus (ib. 883) on her behalf against Diomedes; she takes him by the hand (XXI 416), when he is wounded by Athene. Ov. a. a. II 561—590 *fabula narratur* toto notissima caelo, | Mulciberis capti Marsque Venusque dolis, cet. 578 *disponit* laqueos. 580 *impliciti* laqueis. m. IV 171—189 adulterium Veneris cum Marte. cf. Iuv. VI 59. XVI 5. The scene was represented on the stage Cypr. ad Donat. 8 p. 10 17 *exprimunt* inpudicam Venerem, adulterum Martem. esp. Lucian de salt. 63 where a dancer acts in dumb show each character in turn. Philosophers from very early times took exception to such teaching e.g. Xenophanes fr. 7 Homer and Hesiod ascribed to the gods all lawless deeds which are among men a shame and reproach, κλέπτειν μοιχεύειν τε καὶ ἀλλήλους ἀπατεύειν. Plato rep. III 390[c] expressly condemns, as injurious to morals, the hearing Ἄρεός τε καὶ Ἀφροδίτης ὑπὸ Ἡφαίστου δεσμόν. Prud. perist. 10 183—5 of the pagan heaven *incesta fervent; furta moechorum calent;* | *fallit maritus, odit uxor paelicem,* | deos catenae conligant adulteros.

UT IN LAQUEOS NUMQUAM INCIDAT Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 2 *ipse sponte . . . fatales* laqueos inciderit.

314—6 EXIGIT ILLE DOLOR PLUS QUAM LEX ULLA DOLORI CONCESSIT *dolor* is technical in this use Ov. m. I 736—7 Iuppiter to Iuno *numquam tibi causa* doloris | *haec erit.* Paul. sent. II 26 § 5 maritum, qui uxorem deprehensam cum adultero occidit, *quia hoc impatientia* iusti doloris *admisit, lenius puniri placuit.*

315—6 PLUS QUAM LEX ULLA DOLORI CONCESSIT Hor. s. II 7 46—71. The sanctity of Roman marriage was guarded in the earliest times by the *patria potestas;* the husband who surprised his wife in the act of adultery, might slay her on the spot (Cat. in Gell. X 23 § 5), and kill, flog or mutilate (Plaut. Curc. 25—38. mil. 1395—1426) the paramour. If the father or husband killed one of the guilty parties, he was required to kill both. In order to check the growing laxity of manners (Hor. c. III 6 17—32) Augustus ordained the lex Iulia de adulteriis coercendis B.C. 17 Hor. c. IV 5 21—4. Ov. f. II 139. Iuv. II 37. The guilty wife forfeited half her *dos* and a third of her estate; marriage with her was counted *lenocinium;* the adulterer forfeited half his estate; the two

were relegated to different islands Tac. an. II 85. Plin. ep. VI 31 §§ 4—6. Private revenge was restricted: the father, adoptive or natural, might kill the daughter still under patria potestas, or given by him in manum viri, in his own or his son-in-law's house; but he must be called in by the son-in-law, and kill at once (*in continenti, prope uno ictu*) both the criminals Quintil. III 11 § 7. V 10 § 104. collat. IV 2 §§ 2—6. Quintil. III 6 § 27 case in which what may legally be done in one way is charged to have been in another: adulter loris caesus *vel* fame necatus. V 10 § 39 occidisti adulterum, quod lex permittit; *sed quia in lupanari, caedes est.*

316—7 SECAT ILLE CRUENTIS VERBERIBUS Hor. s. I 2 37—46 *audire est operae pretium, procedere recte* | *qui moechos non vultis, ut omni parte laborent,* | *utque illis multo corrupta dolore voluptas* | *atque haec rara cadat* dura inter saepe pericla. | *hic se praecipitem tecto dedit:* ille flagellis | ad mortem caesus: . . . . *quin etiam illud* | *accidit, ut cuidam testis caudamque salacem* | demeterent ferro. *iure omnes: Galba negabat.*

318 SED FIET ADULTER resuming the *fiet adulter* of 311: so *igitur, verum, verumtamen,* are used Zumpt § 739. Hor. s. I 1 27 Heind. sed tamen.

TUUS ENDYMION your blooming son cf. I 61 n. V 139 *Aeneas.* Apul. m. I 12 *hic est . . . carus* Endymion, *hic catamitus meus.* He who is wedded to a goddess cannot live, and so Endymion sleeps in his adyton on mt. Latmos in Karia (Paus. V 1 § 4 = 5) a sleep that knows no waking. The Eleians also laid claim to Endymion and shewed his tomb (Paus. ib.), as did the Karians in a cave near the river Latmos Strab. p. 636. Sleep appears by his side in many sarcophagi and pictures (e.g. the well-known bas-relief in the capitol). John Fletcher the faithful shepherdess I 3 tells the 'tale of love' well: 'how the pale Phoebe, hunting in a grove, | first saw the boy Endymion, from whose eyes | she took eternal fire that never dies; | how she convey'd him softly in a sleep, | his temples bound with poppy, to the steep | head of old Latmos, where she stoops each night, | gilding the mountain with her brother's light, | to kiss her sweetest.' Ov. amor. I 13 43—4 *aspice, quot somnos iuveni donarit amato* | *Luna.* neque illius forma secunda tuae.

319 CUM DEDERIT SERVILIA NUMMOS VI 355—365.

320 ILLIUS Serviliae.

324 CASTO QUID FORMA NOCET? Ov. m. II 572 forma mihi nocuit.

QUID PROFUIT ib. 589 quid tamen hoc prodest?

325 HIPPOLYTO . BELLEROPHONTI the Joseph, as Ph. and Sth. are the Potiphar's wife, of Greece. paroem. gr. I 257 Leutsch Ἱππόλυτον μιμήσομαι, ἐπὶ τῶν σωφρονεῖν βουλομένων. ib. 20 n. II 76 n. and on B. ib. I 54. II 751.

HIPPOLYTO Ov. f. V 309—310 Hippolyte infelix, *velles coluisse Dionen*, | *cum consternatis diripereris equis*. Auson. id. 15 24—5 pudicum | perdidit Hippolytum non felix cura pudoris. In tragedy Sophokles treated the subject in his Phaedra (fr. 600—20 Dind.). The Hipp. of Eurip., which won the prize B.C. 428, and is therefore called *στεφανίας*,)(the lost 'I. *καλυπτόμενος* (Poll. IX 50. schol. Theokr. II 10) 'the veiled H.', in which Phaedra had unblushingly declared her passion, and which failed to gain the prize; it is this first Phaedra (for so it is often called) that drew forth the wrath of Aristoph. thesm. 153. 497. 546—550. ran. 849—50. 1043—52 where Ph. is coupled with Stheneboea, as corrupting the morals of the spectators. see the fragments 431—50 Dind.

GRAVE PROPOSITUM see Phaedra's threat Eur. Hipp. 730—1 *τῆς νόσου δὲ τῆσδέ μοι* | *κοινῇ μετασχὼν σωφρονεῖν μαθήσεται.* 994—9. 1002—8 (passages of an Orphic cast). ib. 102 *ἁγνός.* 1364—9 *ὅδ' ὁ σεμνὸς ἐγὼ καὶ θεοσέπτωρ* | *ὅδ' ὁ σωφροσύνῃ πάντας ὑπερσχὼν* | *προῦπτον ἐς Ἅιδην στείχω κατὰ γῆς* | *ὀλέσας βίοτον,* | *μόχθους δ' ἄλλως τῆς εὐσεβίας* | *εἰς ἀνθρώπους ἐπόνησα.*

BELLEROPHONTI accused by Sth. (in Hom. Anteia) wife of his host Proetus Il. VI 150—211. Soph. treated the subject in his Iobates, Eur. in his Sth. Hor. c. III 7 13 *ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum* | *falsis impulerit criminibus* nimis | casto Bellerophonti | maturare necem *refert*.

326 NEMPE 110 n.

HAC *haec* would grammatically refer to Sth., but ver. 327 requires that it should denote Phaedra. *hac repulsa=castae formae repulsa*, the chaste beauty of H. and B. was a rebuff to Ph. and Sth. *Stheneboea* is subject to *erubuit*. Kiaer cites IV 60—1. VI 248—50. VII 20—1. 63—5 X 41—2. 287—8.

CEU not used (Ribbeck) for the explicative *ut*, but rightly (in comparison) as VI 573. VII 237. IX 2. X 231. She who does the wrong, is indignant *as if* she had suffered wrong: he must sin to please her, or he affronts her. An exact parallel in III 278—301, where the drunken buck summons the man whom he has assaulted.

327 CRESSA Phaedra, daughter of Minos, king of Krete. Sen. Hipp. 85—91. 113—128 Phaedra traces in her passion the inheritance of her mother Pasiphaë, e.g. 127—8 *nulla* Minois *levi* | *defuncta amore est. iungitur semper nefas.* 176—7 *natura totiens legibus cedet suis,* | *quotiens* amabit Cressa? Pasiphaë is named Eur. Hipp. 358 cf. 716. Ov. her. IV 53. m. XV 500.

EXCANDUIT see lexx. 'Her pride, fired at the cold refusal—burns.'

328 SE CONCUSSERE Flor. I 35=III I pr. *non leviter* se *Numidia* concussit.

MULIER cet. 321 n.

329 Aen. V 5 6 *duri magno sed amore dolores | polluto,* notumque furens quid femina possit.

STIMULOS Luc. II 234 irarum *movit* stimulos. Cic. p. Sest. § 12 *quos* stimulos admoverit *homini.*

330 SUADENDUM theme of a *suasoria* I 16 n.

CUI *ei, cui.*

NUBERE 338.

CAESARIS UXOR 333. VI 115—135 *respice rivales divorum,* Claudius *audi | quae tulerit. dormire virum cum senserat* uxor cet. The marriage of (Sen. apocol. 13 § 4) C. Silius *consul designatus* with Messalina and their deaths in Tac. XI 12 A.D. 47 *novo et furori proximo amore distinebatur. nam in* C. Silium, iuventutis Romanae pulcherrimum, *ita exarserat, ut Iuniam Silanam nobilem feminam matrimonio eius exturbaret vacuoque adultero poteretur. neque Silius flagitii aut* periculi *nescius erat: sed* certo, si abnueret, exitio *et nonnulla fallendi spe, simul magnis praemiis, opperiri futura et praesentibus frui pro solacio habebat. illa non furtim, sed multo comitatu ventitare domum, egressibus adhaerescere, largiri opes, honores, postremo,* velut translata iam fortuna, servi liberti paratus principis apud adulterum visebantur. ib. 26 A.D. 48 *iam Messalina ... ad incognitas libidines profluebat, cum abrumpi dissimulationem etiam Silius, sive fatali vaecordia an* imminentium periculorum remedium ipsa pericula ratus, *urguebat: quippe non eo ventum ut senectam principis opperirentur ... segniter hac voces acceptae ...* nomen tamen matrimonii concupivit *ob magnitudinem infamiae ...* cuncta nuptiarum sollemnia celebrat. sat. XIV 329—31.

331 OPTIMUS the one example in Iuv. of the 2nd foot contained in one dactylic word L. Müller de re metr. 216. It is found in Catullus, Cato, Verg. Prop. and oftener in Hor. On the character of Silius DCass. LX 31 § 7 ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἐνομίζετο.

FORMOSISSIMUS Tac. XI 28 *iuvenem nobilem* dignitate formae, *vi mentis ac propinquo consulatu maiorem ad spem accingi.*

332 GENTIS PATRICIAE Liv. X 8 § 9 *semper ista audita sunt* .... *vos solos* gentem *habere.* Hence we find for 'patrician' *vir patriciae gentis* (Liv. III 27 § 1), a mode of expression never used of a plebeian. And for 'patrician order' *patriciae gentes* (Liv. X 15 § 9), but never *plebeiae gentes.* The father of S. was distinguished by victories over the Gauls and Belgae (Tac. III 42—3. 45—6. IV 18), but the Silii were plebeians.

RAPITUR Heinsius on Ov. m. IV 694.

334 FLAMMEOLO perhaps ἅπαξ λεγόμενον II 117—24 quadringenta *dedit Gracchus* sestertia dotem | . . . . *segmenta et longos habitus et* flammea *sumit.* VI 225 schol. *permutatque domos et* flammea *conterit.* Luc. II 360—1 *non timidum nuptae leviter tectura pudorem* | lutea *demissos velarunt* flammea *vultus.*

TYRIUS I 27 n. Catull. 64 47—9. Plin. IX § 137 *tricliniaria* of *purpura Tyria dibapha.*

GENIALIS VI 22. 226. 268. Hor. ep. I 1 87 lectus genialis *in aula est.* Cic. p. Cluent. § 14 lectum *illum* genialem, *quem . . . filiae suae nubenti* straverat, . . . *sibi ornari et* sterni . . . *iubet; nubit genero socrus* nullis auspicibus.

HORTIS I 75 n. the gardens of Lucullus on the Pincian or *collis hortorum* (Burn Rome and the Campagna 259—60. Tac. XI 1), whither Messalina fled after the discovery of her crime (ib. 32), and where she was slain (ib. 37—8).

335 STERNITUR Ov. m. VI 431 *Eumenides* stravere torum.

RITU ANTIQUO XIV 221.

DECIES CENTENA 1,000,000 sesterces, a large, yet not unusual dowry VI 137 bis quingena *dedit.* Sen. cons. ad Helv. 12 § 6 *pantomimae* decies sestertio *nubunt.*

336 VENIET CUM SIGNATORIBUS AUSPEX cf. 341 n. So in the marriage of male with male II 119 signatae tabulae, *dictum 'feliciter.'* On the marriage tablets cf. IX 75—6 *tabulas quoque ruperat. et iam* | signabat. Suet. Claud. 26 *quam* (Mess.) *cum comperisset* C. Silio *etiam* nupsisse dote inter auspices consignata *supplicio adfecit.* ib. 29 *illud omnem fidem excesserit quod* nuptiis, quas Messalina cum adultero Silio fecerat, tabellas dotis et ipse consignaverit, *inductus, quasi de industria simularentur ad avertendum transferendumque periculum, quod imminere ipsi per quaedam ostenta portenderetur.*

AUSPEX 334 n. (Cic. p. Cluent.). Cic. de div. I § 28 *nihil fere quondam maioris rei, nisi* auspicato, *ne privatim quidem, gerebatur, quod etiam nunc* nuptiarum auspices *declarant, qui re omissa nomen tantum tenent.* Luc. II 371 *iunguntur taciti contentique* auspice *Bruto.*

338 NON NISI LEGITIME VULT NUBERE II 135—6 *liceat modo vivere: fient,* | *fient ista palam,* cupient et in acta referre. AV. Caes. IV § 6 of Messalina quasi iure *adulteris utebatur.*

QUID PLACEAT, DIC Sen. ben. II 21 § 2 quid *ergo* placeat dicam.

339 NI VELIS, PEREUNDUM ERIT 141—2 n. 205. 340. 365. VII 50. XI 16. XII 115. Zumpt § 524 n. 1. Madvig § 348 e. Aristot. eth. N. VII 14 § 8 εἴ του ἡ φύσις ἁπλῆ εἴη, ἀεὶ ἡ αὐτὴ πρᾶξις ἡδίστη ἔσται. Kühner § 819 b. Matth. § 524 3.

PEREUNDUM ERIT Tac. XI 36 *nec cuiquam alii ante* pereundum fuisse, *si Silius rerum poteretur.* as Vinicius had been poisoned by Messalina DCass. LX 27 § 4 ὀργῇ ὅτι οὐκ ἠθέλησέν οἱ συγγενέσθαι.

ANTE LUCERNAS Hdt. VII 215 § 1 περὶ λύχνων ἁφάς.

340 SI ADMITTAS, DABITUR 339 n.

SCELUS ADMITTAS 255. VI 494. So Plaut. Ter. Cic.

340—1 DUM RES NOTA URBI ET POPULO CONTINGAT PRINCIPIS AUREM DCass. LX 31 §§ 3 4 Messalina gave a sumptuous marriage feast, and presented Silius with an imperial mansion, into which she conveyed the most precious treasures of Claudius, and finally declared him consul. All this, *heard and seen before by all others, was unknown* at least *to Claudius.* Tac. XI 13 after the open adultery of Messalina with Silius *Claudius* matrimonii sui ignarus. Narcissus (Iuv. XIV 329—331 *divitiae* Narcissi, | *indulsit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius* | paruit imperiis uxorem occidere iussus) informed Claudius of the marriage by means of two of his mistresses (Tac. XI 29): Calpurnia falling on Caesar's knees exclaims that Messalina has married Silius, and requests that Narcissus may be called; who says that he will not reproach Silius with the adultery or reclaim the plate, slaves and other property that Messalina had conveyed to him; he might enjoy them Tac. XI 30 *sed redderet uxorem rumperetque tabulas nuptiales.* 'an discidium' *inquit* 'tuum nosti? nam matrimonium Silii vidit populus et senatus et miles: *et ni propere agis, tenet urbem maritus.*' On the stolid apathy of Claudius cf. Iuv. III 238 n.

342 DEDECUS ILLE DOMUS SCIET ULTIMUS Tac. XI 25 *isque illi* [to Claudius] *finis* inscitiae erga domum suam *fuit: haud multo post* flagitia uxoris noscere ac punire adactus. Pompeius in Luc. V 778—9 *quod si sunt vota deisque* | *audior, eventus rerum* sciet ultima *coniux.*

345 PRAEBENDA EST GLADIO PULCRA HAEC ET CANDIDA CERVIX 269—270. Gron. on Liv. XXV 16 § 19 praebentes corpora pecorum modo inulti trucidentur. Sen. ep. 4 § 7 *Gaius Caesar iussit Lepidum Dextro tribuno* praebere cervicem, *ipse Chaereae praestitit.* Passive, unresisting, tame submission is connoted by *praebeo* (*praehibeo* = παρέχω); and in fact Silius when brought to the tribunal did not attempt a defence or ask for a delay; but only that his death might be hastened Tac. XI 35. The kneeling gladiator, awaiting the mortal stab, is said *praebere iugulum.*

346—366 Conclusion. Is nothing then to be sought by our vows? If you wish my counsel, leave the gods themselves to decide what is meet for us, what can promote our welfare. Do they withhold what we like? They will bestow instead what is

best. Dearer to them is man than to himself. Transported by passion and blind desire we ask for wife and child; what children they will be, and what manner of wife, is known to heaven. Still, that you may also put up some petition and offer some humble meat-offering, ask for a mind sound in a sound body; a spirit brave, fearless of death, reckoning life's close one of kind Nature's boons, equal to any toil, ignorant of anger or of desire, esteeming the labours and cruel pains of Hercules choicer than all Sardanapallus' dalliance and feasts and couches of down. I point to nothing but what yourself may give to yourself. The only road to peace lies through virtue. Fortune, thou hast no divinity, if but wisdom be with us; it is we that make of thee a goddess and set thee high in heaven.

346—353 Xen. mem. I 3 § 2 'Sokrates prayed to the gods for the gift of good things generally, ἁπλῶς, considering that *the gods know best what kinds of things are good.*' [Plat.] Alc. II 143[a] a prayer Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ καὶ εὐξαμένοις καὶ ἀνεύκτοις | ἄμμι δίδου, τὰ δὲ δεινὰ καὶ εὐξαμένοις ἀπερύκου. So Pythagoras DS. X 9 § 8 we ought to pray for good things ἁπλῶς, not naming any in particular, as *authority* [Iuv. 56—113], *beauty* [Iuv. 289—345], *wealth* [Iuv. 12—27], and the like; for each of these often ruins those who obtain it at their desire; their prayers are a curse. Wetstein on Matt. 6 10.

346 NIL ERGO OPTABUNT HOMINES? Lupus (19 20) cites other exx. of interruptions like this I 101. 160 seq. II 70. 132—5. IV 130. V 74. 135. 166. VI 136. 142. 161. 219. 286. 492. 642. VII 98. 158. 215. VIII 39. 183. 211. X 67. 71. 81—8. XIII 71. 174—5. XIV 60—2.

347—8 PERMITTES IPSIS EXPENDERE NUMINIBUS, QUID CONVENIAT NOBIS REBUSQUE SIT UTILE NOSTRIS VM. VII 2 E § 1 Socrates, an earthly oracle as it were of human wisdom, thought that we ought to beseech the immortal gods only to give us good things, because they alone knew *quid cuique esset* utile, *nos autem plerumque id votis expeteremus, quod non inpetrasse melius foret......desine igitur stulta* [*mortalium mens*] *futuris malorum tuorum causis quasi felicissimis rebus inhiare et* te totum caelestium arbitrio permitte, *quia qui tribuere bona ex facili solent*, *etiam* eligere *aptissime possunt.* Plat. legg. 687[e] we must not pray that all things may follow our will, but rather that our will may follow wisdom. Plat. Kriton 43[d] a saying of Sokrates: 'if such be heaven's will, so be it.' cf. the Christian rule Matt. 6 8 and 10. 20 22. Lu. 22 42. Jo. 5 30.

350 CARIOR EST ILLIS HOMO QUAM SIBI XV 143—8. Sen. ben. II 29 e.g. § 6 carissimos nos habuerunt di immortales habentque, *et qui maximus tribui honos potuit*, *ab ipsis proximos conlocaverunt: magna accepimus*, *maiora non cepimus.*

351—2 CAECA MAGNAQUE CUPIDINE DUCTI CONIUGIUM PETIMUS PARTUMQUE UXORIS [Plat.] Alc. II 142[b], 'so you will find that some have prayed *for the birth of children, and when they have been born, have fallen into the greatest calamities and sorrows'* etc.

352—3 ILLIS NOTUM, QUI PUERI QUALISQUE FUTURA SIT UXOR DL. VI § 63 Diogenes, when some were sacrificing to the gods for the gift of a son, asked: *περὶ δὲ τοῦ ποδαπὸς ἐκβῇ οὐ θύετε*;

QUALIS UXOR prov. 19 14.

354 ET not only submit to what is appointed, but *also* prefer a petition. *et*=etiam 43. 320. I 57. II 143. III 305. IX 27. XI 177. XIV 4. 228.

355 EXTA e.g. lungs, liver and heart.

CANDIDULI DIVINA TOMACULA PORCI satirical exaggeration, Mart. XI 57 4. cf. for the tone I 84. On the offering XIII 117—8 *alba* porci | *omenta*. A pig was slaughtered on the occasion of a marriage Varr. r. r. II 4 § 9 nuptiarum initio *antiqui reges ac sublimes viri in Hetruria*, in coniunctione nuptiali nova nupta et novus maritus primum porcum immolant. In the reliefs on the sarcophagus preserved in S. Lorenzo's church, between Rome and Tivoli, which represent marriage ceremonies, we find a *popa* ready to offer a swine.

DIVINA a feast for gods.

TOMACULA (from *τέμνω*) 'mince-meat,' 'sausages' Petr. 31 served piping-hot on a grid-iron tomacula *super craticulam argenteam ferventia posita*. Mart. I 41 9—10 hawked about the streets *fumantia qui* tomacla *raucus* | *circumfert tepidis cocus popinis*.

356 ORANDUM EST UT SIT MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO Hor. c. I 31 17—19 *frui paratis* et valido *mihi*, | *Latoe, dones ac, precor*. integra | cum mente. Petron. 61 *omnes* bonam mentem bonamque valetudinem sibi optarunt. Sen. ep. 10 § 4 *votorum tuorum veterum licet deis gratiam facias, alia de integro suscipe:* roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis. *quidni tu ista vota saepe facias?* DCass. LXIX 20 § 3 *ἀρτιμελῆ καὶ ἀρτίνουν*.

357 FORTEM POSCE ANIMUM, MORTIS TERRORE CARENTEM VIII 83—4. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 e.g. § 1 *o ignaros malorum suorum quibus non* mors ut optimum inventum naturae laudatur exspectaturque. The Stoics argued (1) that nothing natural is evil; (2) that life as such is no good; (3) that nothing glorious is evil, but death may be glorious; and elaborated a theory of suicide, which was illustrated by many examples, esp. *Catonis nobile letum*.

358—9 QUI SPATIUM VITAE EXTREMUM INTER MUNERA

PONAT NATURAE no caesura in 3rd or 4th foot, so XIV 108 *inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur.* With the thought cf. Cic. Cat. mai. § 5 it is not probable that Nature, like an idle poet, should slur over the last act of life. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 19 §§ 4—5 *cogita nullis defunctum malis adfici, illa quae nobis inferos faciunt terribiles, fabulam esse . . . luserunt ista poetae et vanis nos agitavere* terroribus. mors dolorum omnium exsolutio est et finis. In many passages Seneca approaches to the Christian view of death and the life to come ep. 102 § 26 dies iste, quem tamquam extremum reformidas, aeterni natalis est. ['EXTREMUM INTER MUNERA NATURAE = ἔσχατον τῶν φύσει ἀγαθῶν. cf. 188 *da* spatium vitae: far from being the proper object of a wise man's prayers'. J. B. M.]

359 QUOSCUMQUE indefinite = *quoslibet* III 156. 230. XIII 56. 89. XIV 42. 117. 210. cf. X 271 *utcumque.* Observe the rime *labores potiores labores* 359—361. cf. Cic. Tusc. I §§ 69. 85. On the repetition of *labores* see n. on 191—2. XIV 47—8.

360 NESCIAT IRASCI Sen. de ir. II 6 argues against the doctrine that virtue *turpibus* irata *esse debet.* see on the Stoic 'apathy' Cic. fin. III § 35. Tusc. IV §§ 10 seq. 34 seq. acad. I § 38. DL. VII §§ 113—4.

CUPIAT NIHIL 4—5 n. Chrysippus in Sen. ep. 9 § 14 *sapientem nulla re egere, et tamen multis illi rebus opus esse.*

361 HERCULIS II 19—20 *peiores, qui talia verbis* | Herculis *invadunt.* VIII 14 n.

HERCULIS AERUMNAS cf. the labours of Bellerophon, Perseus, Theseus, Ulixes, and of Psyche in Apuleius. Cic. fin. II § 118 to an Epicurean *percontare ipse te, perpetuisne malis voluptatibus perfruens in ea quam saepe usurpabas tranquillitate degere omnem aetatem sine dolore, ... an cum de omnibus gentibus optime mererere, ... vel* Herculis pati aerumnas? sic enim maiores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in deo nominaverunt. Sen. const. sap. 2 § 1 the gods have given to us in Cato a more certain model of a sage than they gave to early ages in Ulixes and *Hercules. hos enim Stoici nostri* sapientes *pronuntiaverunt, invictos laboribus, contemptores voluptatis et victores omnium terrarum.* id. ben. I 13 § 3 in contrast with Alexander, a brigand from childhood, Hercules *nihil sibi vicit: orbem terrarum transivit* non concupiscendo, *sed vindicando.* cf. the famous myth of Prodicus (Xen. mem. II 1 § 21. Cic. off. I § 118 Beier). More than one treatise of Antisthenes, founder of the cynic school, bore the name of Herakles DL. VI §§ 16. 18. He shewed that labour was a good by the examples of Herakles and Cyrus ib. § 3. Kleanthes

was called a second Herakles DL. VII § 170. Prud. hamart. 401 *hinc gerit* Herculeam vilis sapientia clavam. Lucian vit. auct. 8 Diogenes is asked 'Whom do you emulate?' "*Herakles.*" 'Why then do you not also don the lion's skin? for as to the *club*, in that you are like him.' "This threadbare cloak is my lion's skin, like him I wage war upon pleasures, not by order, but of my own free will, making it my vocation to purge life of them." Iulian or. 6 p 187 S 'the more generous Cynics aver that the great *Herakles* also, as he became the author of our other blessings, so also left to mankind the chief pattern of this [Cynic] life too.'

362 PLUMA I 159 n. Sen. de prov. 3 § 10 of Maecenas *tam vigilabit in* pluma, *quam ille* [*Regulus*] *in cruce* cet. Mart. IX 92 3 4 *dat tibi securos vilis tegeticula somnos,* | pervigil in pluma *Gaïus ecce iacet.* Cic. Att. X 8 § 7 *nisi forte me* Sardanapalli vicem in meo lectulo *mori malle censueris quam in exsilio Themistocles.*

SARDANAPALLI schol. *S. rex Assyriorum luxuriosus. de quo Tullius in tertio de republica sic ait: S. ille* vitiis multo quam nomine ipso deformior. His effeminacy proverbial paroem. gr. II 207 Leutsch *Σαρδ. ἐπὶ τῶν ἀβροδιαίτων.* ib. 600 *πάναβρος Σ. ἐπὶ τῶν τρυφώντων καὶ πολυόλβων.* ib. I 449. Iust. I 3 S. the last king of Assyria, *vir muliere corruptior.* Arbactus, general of the Medes, having with difficulty gained admission to his presence, found him *inter* scortorum *greges purpuras colo nentem et* muliebri habitu, cum mollitia corporis et oculorum lascivia omnes feminas anteiret, *pensa inter virgines partientem.* The plot is successful; Sard. burns himself with his treasures. Mart. XI 11 5 6 *te* potare *decet* gemma, *qui Mentora frangis* | *in scaphium* moechae, Sardanapalle, *tuae.* Two epitaphs of S.: the one in Assyrian characters at Anchiale Strabo 672 (cf. Arr. anab. II 5 § 4. Ath. 530^{b}) 'S. son of Anakyndaraxes built Anchiale and Tarsus in one day: eat, drink, and be merry, *ἔσθιε, πῖνε, παῖζε,* for all else is not worth *this*' (a snap of the fingers, cf. 1 Cor. 15 32): the other a Chaldean inscription on the tomb of Sard. at Nineveh, translated by Choerilus (Ath. 529^{f}) into Greek. DS. II 23 *ταῦτ' ἔχω ὅσσ' ἔφαγον καὶ ἐφύβρισα καὶ μετ' ἔρωτος* | *τέρπν' ἔπαθον, τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια κεῖνα λέλειπται,* an epitaph, as Aristotle (Cic. Tusc. V § 101 Dav.) says, fitter for an ox than a king. On S. the conqueror, the mighty hunter, his stately palaces, and rich library of brick books, of which fragments are preserved in the British Museum, see Rawlinson's five great monarchies c. 9. Modern writers place him (or them, for some make as many as four of the name) at dates varying from the 10th to the 7th cent. B.C. In classical antiquity he is the typical voluptuary,

and the last king of Assyria. Moderns (O. Müller, Movers etc.) find in him the Asiatic Hercules.

363 MONSTRO XIV 256. Gronovius on Sen. de ben. IV 28 shews that the word is technically used of physicians' prescriptions.

QUOD IPSE TIBI POSSIS DARE Hor. ep. I 18 111—2 *sed satis est orare Iovem, quae ponit et aufert,* | *det vitam, det opes;* aequum mi animum ipse parabo. cf. the distinction in Epikt. man. 1 between the things which are and the things which are not ἐφ' ἡμῖν. It is the Stoic αὐτάρκεια Sen. ep. 27 § 3 *aliquod potius bonum mansurum circumspice.* nullum autem est, nisi quod animus ex se sibi invenit. 41 § 1 bonam mentem, quam stultum est optare, cum possis a te inpetrare. Markland cites in contrast 2 Cor. 3 5. Phil. 2 13.

SEMITA properly a narrow track Phaedr. III prol. 38 *ego illius pro* semita *feci viam.* Mart. VII 61 4 *et modo quae fuerat* semita, *facta* via *est.* Often used metaphorically Hor. ep. I 18 103 *fallentis* semita vitae.

365 366 the same verses XIV 315 316 n.

NULLUM NUMEN HABES Ov. f. VI 241 *Mens quoque* numen habet. amor. III 9 18 *sunt etiam, qui nos* (poets) numen habere *putent.* [Sen.] Oct. 933 nullum *pietas nunc* numen habet.

HABES, SI SIT 339 n.

PRUDENTIA Sen. ep. 85 e.g. § 2 prudens *beatus est et* prudentia *ad beatam vitam satis est.* §§ 36—8.

366 XIII 18 n. 20. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 552—64. Philem. in Clem. Al. str. V § 129 οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν οὐδεμία τύχη θεός. Plin. II § 22 invenit......sibi ipsa mortalitas numen......toto quippe mundo et omnibus locis omnibusque horis omnium vocibus Fortuna sola invocatur ac nominatur,......*adeoque obnoxiae sumus sortis,* ut sors ipsa pro deo sit, *qua deus probatur incertus.*

XI

At the time of the Megalesian games (193), early in April, Iuv. invites his friend Persicus to a frugal dinner.

The rich epicure is admired; the poor, derided: our housekeeping and our whole plan of life should be in just proportion to our means (1—38). Many, it is true, neglect this golden rule; they riot for a while at Rome, and then retire to Baiae, to avoid their creditors (38—55).

To-day, my friend, you may judge whether I practise the frugality which I preach; whether I live like the worthies of those good old times when heaven itself guarded our city (56—119), or, like their pampered descendants, can relish no meal but such as is served on the costliest tables, by the most expert and elegant slaves (120—161). Let richer men enliven their feasts by voluptuous songs and dances: here you may listen, if you will, to Homer or his rival Virgil (162—182).

Leave then all care behind you; leave to younger men the dissipation of the Circus, and spend the festival with me in enjoyments better suited to our years (183—208).

Whether Persicus is a real or fictitious character does not appear; it is not certain that Iuvenal would have hesitated to address a living friend in such verses as 186 seq.

Cf. Hor. s. II 2. ep. I 5. Mart. V 78. X 48. XI 52. Plin. ep. I 15; on luxurious furniture Clem. Al. paed. II c. 3; and on the frugal life of the old Romans VM. IV 4.

1—23 the cost of our table must be proportioned to our means; what is due state in Atticus, is stark madness in Rutilus. Many men waste their estate in dainty living, till at last they are fain to enlist as sword-players, and put up with the hodgepodge of the trainer's barrack.

1 21 22. 171—8. cf. VIII 182 n.

ATTICUS Ti. Claudius Atticus (father of Herodes Atticus), who discovered an immense treasure, the entire enjoyment of which was allowed him by Nerva (Philostr. soph. II 1 § 3.

Zonar. XI 20). He was twice consul (Philostr. § 1. Suid. Ἡρώδης), the first time before 859 u. c., for he must have been the Atticus consular legate of Syria in the tenth year of Trajan (Eus. h. e. III 32 §§ 3. 6).

LAUTUS I 67 n.

2 RUTILUS XIV 18 a poor noble.

MAIORE CACHINNO III 100.

CACHINNO III 152—3 n.

3 APICIUS IV 23 n. Apion the grammarian wrote a monograph on his luxury Ath. 294^{f}.

4 CONVICTUS I 145 n. Quintil. VI 3 § 27 *in* convictibus *et quotidiano sermone*. Mart. XII praef. *illam iudiciorum subtilitatem, illud materiarum ingenium, bybliothecas*, theatra, convictus, *in quibus studere se voluptates non sentiunt, ad summam omnia illa, quae delicati reliquimus, desideramus quasi destituti.*

THERMAE VII 233 n. Mart. V 20 8—10 of an easy life of enjoyment, *sed gestatio*, fabulae, *libelli*, | *campus, porticus, umbra, virgo*, thermae, | *haec essent loca semper, hi labores.*

STATIONES Plin. ep. I 13 § 2 *plerique in* stationibus *sedent, tempusque audiendi* fabulis *conterunt*. ib. II 9 § 5 *ambio domos* stationesque *circumeo*. dig. XLVII 10 15 § 7 *ad* stationem *vel tabernam*. *συστάσεις*. *λέσχαι*. Special *stationes* near the forum for provincial towns Suet. Ner. 37. Plin. XVI § 236.

5 DE RUTILO supply *loquuntur* XIII 181. XIV 189. Madvig § 447 d.

VALIDA AC IUVENALIA MEMBRA as)(*iuvenilis iuvenalis* connotes praiseworthy qualities, manly vigour. Verg. Aen. V 475 *quae fuerint* iuvenali in corpore vires. So *iuvenaliter*.

6 GALEAE VII 33 *patiens* cassidis. he might have won honour in the field of battle. cf. Iuv. VIII 199 n.

FERTUR 'is reported'; it is the *fabula* of every lounge.

7 COGENTE VIII 193 n. The tribune (cf. VII 228 n.) has not indeed assigned over Rutilus's estate to his creditors, and so driven him to engage himself to the *lanista* for his bread; but yet he has not interposed to save him from a degradation worse than slavery (VIII 199 n.). *Prohibeo* was the technical form of *intercessio* on behalf of a citizen Gell. VI=VII 19 § 5, and the chief function of the tribunate was jealously to guard the freedom of Roman citizens.

SED NEC Ov. Pont. I 1 19 *nec vos hoc vultis*, sed nec prohibere *potestis*. Hand Tursell. IV 117.

NEC PROHIBENTE Stat. s. I 2 193 nec *me* prohibente.

8 V 122 n. [Quintil.] decl. 302 p. 586 Burman ...*illum ergo maiores prohibuerunt theatro, qui utilitate*, qui gula se auctorasset. Freemen who engaged themselves as gladiators (*se*

auctorabant), were sworn to obedience Petron. 117 *in verba Eumolpi sacramentum iuravimus, uri, vinciri, verberari ferroque* necari *et quicquid aliud Eumolpus iussisset*, tamquam legitimi gladiatores domino corpora animasque religiosissime addicimus. Sen. ep. 37 §§ 1 2 illius turpissimi auctoramenti verba sunt: 'uri, vinciri ferroque necari.' ab his, qui manus harenae locant et edunt ac bibunt, quae per sanguinem reddant, cavetur, ut ista vel inviti patiantur. The *lanistae* are called *doctores* (VM. II 3 § 2 *ex ludo C. Aurelii Scauri* doctoribus gladiatorum *arcessitis vitandi atque inferendi ictus subtiliorem rationem legionibus ingeneravit. doctores myrmillonum* inscr.) or *magistri* (Cic. de or. III § 86 magister *hic Samnitium...quotidie commentatur*); their lessons, *dictata* Suet. Caes. 26 Casaubon.

SCRIPTURUS esse cf. publ. sch. Lat. gr. § 99 I a p. 346.

LANISTAE III 158 n. Sen. ep. 87 § 15 *quod contemptissimo cuique contingere ac turpissimo potest, bonum non est; opes autem et* lenoni et lanistae *contingunt*. The fallen noble's *rex*, from whom he receives *laws*, is a *lanista!* cf. V 170—3 n. on the voluntary slavery of trencher-knights. [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 22 *illud vero existimo gravius*, nomen gladiatoris accipere, subire dominum lanistam.

10 Hor. s. I 2 9 *omnia* conductis *coemens obsonia nummis*. Sen. ben. I 10 § 2 *foedissimum patrimoniorum exitum culina*.

MACELLI 64 n. V 95 n. Ter. eun. 255—8 *ad* macellum *ubi advenimus*, | *concurrunt laeti mi obviam cuppedinarii omnes*, | *cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores*, | *quibus et re salva et perdita profueram*.

11 QUIBUS IN SOLO VIVENDI CAUSA PALATO EST XII 50 51. Gell. XIX 2 § 7 *Socrates quidem dicebat multos homines propterea* velle vivere ut ederent et biberent, *se bibere atque esse ut viveret*.

VIVENDI CAUSA VIII 84 n.

12 EGREGIUS many exx. of such forms (e.g. *sobrior, industrior*) in Kühner (1877) I 370. Neue II² 112—4. 689. Sen. de clem. I 13 § 2 noxior.

13 ET CITO CASURUS I 33 34 *magni delator amici* | et cito rapturus.

PERLUCENTE II 78. Sen. Herc. f. 1001 perlucet *omnis regia*. Holyday 'he's set | on riot most, that still is most in debt, | and soon must fall; you may see through the rent.'

14 INTEREA while ruin threatens.

GUSTUS here (cf. *visus*) concrete of the thing tasted = *sapores*. Colum. III 2 § 5 a site for a vineyard *in quo* gustus *nobilis pretiosusque fluit*.

ELEMENTA through air, earth and water V 94 n. Luc. X

155—169 e.g. *infudere epulas auro, quod* terra, *quod* aer, | quod pelagus *Nilusque dedit, quod luxus inani* | *ambitione furens toto quaesivit in orbe*, | *non mandante fame.* Gell. VI = VII 16 § 6 peragrantis gulae et in sucos inquirentis industriam atque has undique vorsum indagines cuppediarum; the chapter gives from Varro περὶ ἐδεσμάτων a list of dainties quae profunda ingluvies vestigavit with their homes.

16 ATTENDAS...IUVANT X 339 n. XIII 144. Madvig § 348 n. 3. publ. sch. gr. § 214. Roby § 1574.

MAGIS ILLA IUVANT, QUAE PLURIS EMUNTUR 14 n. 120—9. V 94 n. Hor. s. II 2 15—52. Petron. 93 ales Phasiacis petita Colchis | atque Afrae volucres placent palato, | quod non sunt faciles; ib. 119 7—8 non vulgo nota placebant | gaudia, non usu plebeio trita voluptas. Sen. ep. 122 § 14 omnia concupiscenti aut contemnenti, prout magno aut parvo empta sunt, *fastidio est lumen gratuitum.* id. cons. Helv. 10 § 5 *o miserabiles,* quorum palatum nisi ad pretiosos cibos non excitatur! *pretiosos autem non eximius sapor...sed raritas et difficultas parandi facit...omnes regiones pervagantur, maria traiciunt et, cum famem exiguo possint sedare,* magno irritant.

17 ERGO therefore, since they like expense for its own sake, they make no conscience of pawning the family plate.

PERITURAM I 18 n. Phaedr. III 2 5. to be squandered on their appetite.

18 OPPOSITIS so in Catullus's pun 26 Ellis *Furi, villula nostra non ad Austri* | *flatus* opposita *est neque ad favoni.* | ...verum ad milia quindecim et ducentos. | *o ventum horribilem atque pestilentem!*

MATRIS IMAGINE FRACTA he defaces a silver medallion of his mother, and pawns it as old silver. Plin. XXXV § 4 *pinacothecas veteribus tabulis consuunt alienasque effigies colunt,* ipsi honorem non nisi in pretio ducentes, ut frangat heres furisque detrahat laqueus. Ambr. de Tobia § 10 frangam propter te argentum paternum *quod fabrefactum est.*

19 QUADRINGENTIS 400 sesterces.

CONDIRE to load with dainties.

19 20 GULOSUM FICTILE a contradictio in adiecto like III 182 183 *ambitiosa paupertate.* Hier. ep. 107 = 7 ad Laetam § 10 gulosa abstinentia *Phasidis aves ac fumantes turtures vorant, ne scilicet Cerealia dona contaminent.*

20 FICTILE his plate is in pawn, so that he must eat his delicacies off earthenware. III 168 n. fictilibus cenare *pudet.*

SIC schol. 'cum non habeant, unde manducent, distrahent se ad ludum.'

MISCELLANEA schol. 'cibus gladiatorum,...ideo miscellanea, qui omnia, quae apponuntur eis, miscent et sic manducant.' Quintil. decl. 9 § 5 *alebat* devotum corpus gravior omni fame sagina et inter debita noxae mancipia *contemptissimus tiro gladiator...discebam quotidie scelus.* ib. § 10 *quid praestiti?...quod* lanista gladiatori, *exiguam stipem et* cibos semper petendos.

LUDI VIII 199 n. [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 21 in ludo fui: qua poena nullam ulteriorem scelera noverunt.

21 ERGO since so many are ruined by luxury, men give it a bad name in those of narrow means; while in the rich it is extolled as generosity or taste 1. VIII 182.

RUTILO 2.

NAM not found in this position in prose authors. Bentley on Hor. s. II 6 78.

22 VENTIDIO divite.

23 SUMET the subject is *haec eadem parare*, which is also the subject of *est*.

23—38 in all things great and small 'know thyself,' attempt nothing beyond thy power; thus Socrates disregarded natural philosophy in comparison with self-knowledge Plat. apol. 19[bc]. Encyclopaedic learning was in fashion, even in poetry (in imitation of the Alexandrine school) cf. Lucan, the *Aetna* etc.

24 ATLAS Aen. IV 481 maximus Atlas. ib. 246 seq.

25 HIC Herm. in Halm on Cic. Vatin. § 24 gives other exx. of relative sentences, in the second clause of which, instead of repeating the relative, the writer employs the demonstrative. The sentence is one, in which two contrasted clauses are connected as coordinate, in such a way that while the two together suit the meaning of the context, one of them, taken apart from the other, will not. Cic. Phil. 2 § 110 l. 6 n. de fin. I § 15 Madvig. Liv. II 12 § 2 *C. Mucius,...cui indignum videbatur,* populum Romanum servientem, cum sub regibus esset, nullo bello nec ab hostibus ullis obsessum esse, liberum eundem populum ab isdem Etruscis obsideri. Here it is not for the study of African geography that the man is despicable, but for neglecting more necessary studies.

26 ARCA X 25 n. XIV 259 260 aerata *multus in* arca | *fiscus.* Catull. 23 1 *Furi, cui neque servus est neque* arca.

27 SACCULUS XIV 138. Catull. 13 7 8 *nam tui Catulli* | *plenus* sacculus *est aranearum.* Mart. complaining that he had spent his little all on a wealthy *orbus* V 39 7 *excussi loculosque* sacculum*que*.

E CAELO II 40. Stat. s. I 1 2 Hand caelo *ne peractum* | *fluxit opus?* Quintil. I 6 § 16 *non enim, cum primum fingerentur homines, analogia* demissa caelo *formam loquendi dedit.*

E CAELO DESCENDIT *γνῶθι σεαυτόν* Xen. Kyrop. VII 2 §§ 20—25 oracle given by the Delphic Apollo to Kroesos. memor. IV 2 §§ 24—30 inscription at Delphi with commentary. Protag. 343[b] Heindorf the seven sages met at Delphi and dedicated in Apollo's temple the first-fruits of their wisdom, *γράψαντες ταῦτα ἃ δὴ πάντες ὑμνοῦσι, γνῶθι σαυτόν καὶ μηδὲν ἄγαν.* Ridiculed by Aristoph. nub. 842 *γνώσει δὲ σαυτὸν ὡς ἀμαθὴς εἶ καὶ παχύς.* Philemon in Stob. fl. XXII 4 *τὸ γνῶθι σαυτὸν οὐ μάτην εὖ ἴσθ' ὅτι | τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦτο δόξαν ἐν Δελφοῖς ἔχει.* Plut. II 116[d] two of the Delphic maxims most necessary for life *γνῶθι σεαυτόν* and *μηδὲν ἄγαν*, each of which contains the other: he cites Ion *τὸ γνῶθι σαυτὸν, τοῦτ' ἔπος μὲν οὐ μέγα | ἔργον δ' ὅσον Ζεὺς μόνος ἐπίσταται θεῶν.* anthol. Pal. IX 366 1 *ἑπτὰ σοφῶν ἐρέω κατ' ἔπος πόλιν, οὔνομα, φωνήν.* | 3 *Χίλων δ' ἐν κοίλῃ Λακεδαίμονι, γνῶθι σεαυτόν.* Ov. a. a. II 499 500 lead your disciples, says Apollo, to my temple, *est ubi diversum fama celebrata per orbem | littera,* cognosci quae sibi quemque iubet.

28 FIGENDUM IX 94 *tacitas nostras intra te* fige *querellas.*

29 CONIUGIUM Aesch. PV. 890=916 Blomfield *τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀριστεύει μακρῷ.* Kallim. epigr. 1 16 *οὕτω καὶ σύ γ' ἰὼν τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἔλα.* Ov. her. 9 32 *si qua voles apte nubere,* nube pari.

IN PARTE Tac. XIV 33 *comitantes* in partem *agminis acciperet.*

SENATUS Sen. contr. 9 (=II 1) § 17 census senatorium gradum ascendit, *census equitem Romanum a plebe discernit.*

30 ACHILLIS for the contest between Aiax and Ulixes for the arms of Achilles cf. VII 115 n. X 84 n.

31 THERSITES contrasted with Achilles as VIII 269—71. Epikt. diss. II 23 § 32 the one the type of beauty, the other of ugliness. Thersites as a candidate for Achilles' arms a stock example of the schools 'Sokrates' in Stob. fl. IV 119 *οὔτε τὰ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ὅπλα τῷ Θερσίτῃ οὔτε τὰ τῆς τύχης ἀγαθὰ τῷ ἄφρονι ἁρμόττει.* Iuv. like Soph. (Philokt. 445 schol.) supposes Thersites to have survived Achilles.

TRANSDUCEBAT VIII 17 n. Sen. ben. II 17 § 5 *malignis lusoribus propositum est conlusorem* traducere.

32 SEU the connexion having been interrupted by the parenthesis (*neque...Ul.*) a new sentence follows in the ind.

TU Bentley on Hor. c. I 9 16. s. II 6 83 ille. Luc. II 637—9 *nec Pharnacis arma relinquas | admoneo nec* tu *populos utraque vagantes | Armenia.*

33 TE CONSULE Sen. n. q. IV praef. § 18 *ipse* te consule, *verane an falsa memoraveris.* Pers. IV 52 *tecum habita, et noris quam sit tibi curta supellex.*

34 VEHEMENS *δεινός.*

CURTIUS MATHO schol. 'iactanticuli, qui tantum buccas inflant, et nihil dicunt.'

MATHO I 32 n. VII 129. Mart. X 46 *omnia vis belle*, Matho, *dicere. dic aliquando | et bene; dic neutrum; dic aliquando male.*

BUCCAE III 35 *notaeque per oppida* buccae. Mart. I 41 13. so I 140 *gula.*

35 NOSCENDA Tac. IV 33 noscenda *vulgi natura.*

MENSURA VI 357—9 *nulla pudorem | paupertatis habet. nec se* metitur *ad illum | quem dedit haec posuitque modum.* Plin. II § 4 *quasi vero* mensuram *ullius rei possit agere qui* sui *nesciat.*

SUI Zumpt § 424. Ramshorn pp. 532—3. The possessive pron. seldom stands for the *objective* gen.

37 MULLUM IV 15 n.

GOBIO i.e. the price of a *gobio* Plaut. Persa 317 boves bini hic sunt in crumina. Gudgeon (*gobio fluviatilis*), Fr. *goujon*, is a derivative (cf. Dibio Dijon). Mart. XIII 88 *in Venetis sint lauta licet convivia terris, | principium cenae* gobius *esse solet.*

38 LOCULIS I 89 n. Mart. (supra 27 n.).

38—55 When you have sold your all to fill your maw, and gluttony grows with want, what will your end be? You will pawn the ring from your finger, the badge of your birth, and beg. Not an 'unripe' funeral, but a broken old age is the prodigal's worst terror. Borrowing, bankruptcy, flight, these are the stages of ruin. Nor are they ashamed of failure; but for the games, not a tie binds them to their home. Modesty is laughed out of town; no drop of modest blood remains to flush the cheek.

38 DEFICIENTE CULINA crumena *p ω* prob. from Hor. ep. I 4 11 *non* deficiente crumena.

39 GULA I 140 n. V 90 n.

EXITUS VII 129 n.

40 MERSIS Ov. m. VIII 843—4 *iamque fame patrias altique* voragine ventris | *attenuarat opes.* 846 demisso in viscera censu.

41 ARGENTI GRAVIS plate Sen. tranq. I § 7 argentum grave *rustici patris, sine ullo opere et nomine artificis.*

42 A DOMINIS from the owner's house and estate, so *exire* in Ter. with *ab Thaide, a me, abs te, a patre.*

NOVISSIMUS EXIT same words in Ov. m. II 115. XI 296.

NOVISSIMUS VI 355—6 *haec tamen* argenti superest quodcumque paterni | *levibus athletis et* vasa novissima *donat.* Such owners are stript of everything.

EXIT it passes out of the family. Cic. Verr. II § 61 *ad istum illos nummos, qui per simulationem* ab isto exierant, *revertisse.* It is a legal term dig. XXXI 77 § 11 'I charge my heirs

not to alienate my Tusculan estate, *et ne de familia nominis mei* exeat.' Gaius defines deminutum ib. V 3 21 *quod usucaptum esset et ob id de hereditate* exiit.

43 ANULUS last of all their ring, the symbol of equestrian rank 129. I 28. VII 16 n. 89. Mart. II 57 7 8 of one who sauntered in purple about the saepta with a crowd of retainers and brand-new palanquin oppigneravit *modo modo* ad Cladi mensam | vix octo nummis anulum, unde cenaret. Apul. mag. 75 *cum undique versum tabulis flagitaretur,.........negat posse dissolvere,* anulos aureos *et omnia insignia dignitatis* abicit, *cum creditoribus depaciscitur.*

43 POLLIO IX 6—8 *non erit hac facie miserabilior Crepereius* | Pollio, qui triplicem usuram praestare paratus | circumit et fatuos non invenit.

44 45 see the account of Apicius IV 23 n. 'Not an early funeral (that standing terror to Roman *superstitio* X 241 n.), but old age worse than death is what luxury has to dread.'

44 FUNUS ACERBUM Cic. Tusc. III § 29 translates *θανάτους τ' ἀώρους aut mortem* acerbam. Plin. ep. V 5 § 4 *mihi autem videtur* acerba *semper et* immatura *mors eorum, qui immortale aliquid parant.* The word is frequent in the epitaphs of children. Auson. parental. 14 12 *indole maturus,* funere acerbus *obis.* Luc. catapl. 5 *ὀμφακίαι νεκροί.*

45 LUXURIAE II 34 35 vitia *ultima fictos* | *contemnunt Scauros et castigata remordent.* X 120 ingenio *manus est et cervix caesa.*

46 CONDUCTA Hor. s. I 2 9 conductis...nummis. So Plaut. most. 520 Lorenz, locare *argenti nemini nummum queo.*

47 DOMINIS the owners (lenders) of the money=*fenoris auctoribus.*

49 VERTERE SOLUM schol. 'exsilium pati.' Cic. pro Caec. § 100 *qui volunt aliquam poenam subterfugere aut calamitatem, eo* solum vertunt, *hoc est sedem ac locum mutant.* Petron. 81 conturbavit *et libidinis suae* solum vertit.

BAIAS III 4 n. Sen. ep. 51 § 1 Baias, *quas postero die quam adtigeram reliqui, locum ob hoc devitandum,...quia illum* sibi celebrandum luxuria desumpsit. § 3 *diversorium vitiorum.* *illic sibi plurimum luxuria permittit, illic, tamquam aliqua licentia debeatur loco, magis solvitur.* Cic. p. Cael. § 38 *cuius in hortos, domum,* Baias iure suo libidines omnium commearent. Eunap. p. 459 20—23 Didot 'Gadara, warm baths in Syria, second only to Baiae, to which none can compare, in the Roman empire.' Baiae (*Baja*), the Brighton of Rome, lay to the south-west of the *sinus Baianus,* on the coast of Campania. It was sought for its situation, its warm springs, and its fisheries. Mart. XI 80 1—4 *litus beatae Veneris*

aureum Baias, | Baias *superbae blanda dona naturae,* | *ut mille laudem, Flacce, versibus* Baias, | *laudabo digne non satis tamen* Baias.

OSTREA IV 141 n. VIII 86 n. Mart. X 37 11 12 ostrea Baianis...non liventia testis; | *quae domino pueri non prohibente vorent.* Aus. epist. 7 1 *ostrea* Baianis *certantia.* 9 30 (the whole ep. is on the *habitat* of oysters) *vel quae* Baianis *pendent fluitantia filis.* As here the debtor, so the criminal (I 49) enjoys himself the more in exile.

50 CEDERE FORO X 25 n. Hor. s. II 3 18. schol. 'tantum est illis deserere patriam suam vel forum [the bourse, the stock-exchange], quantum est qui a Subura, frequentissima regione, ad Diocletianas migret, ubi solitudo est.' dig. XVI 3 7 § 2 *quoties* foro cedunt *nummularii.* Sen. ben. IV 39 § 2 *pecuniae etiam male creditae exactio est, et appellare debitorem ad diem possum, et, si* foro cesserit, *portionem feram.* Plaut. epid. I 2 16 mersos...foro. *In foro versari* is said of one who is solvent Cic. p. Flacc. § 70.

51 ESQUILIAS III 71 n. Hor. s. I 8 14 *nunc licet* Esquiliis *habitare* salubribus. hence Augustus Suet. 72 *aeger in domo Maecenatis* [on the Esquil.] *cubabat.*

FERVENTI SUBURA the Subura (V 106 n. X 156 n.) was the *busiest* part of ancient Rome (III 5 n. Mart. V 22), with many shops (Mart. VII 31 9 seq. *quicquid vilicus Umber aut Calenus,* | *aut Tusci tibi Tusculive mittunt,* | *...id tota mihi nascitur* Subura. id. X 94 5) and brothels (Pers. V 32. Mart. VI 66. XI 61 3. 78 11).

52 ILLE both in Greek and Latin a neuter pronoun, when the subject of a sentence, takes (by attraction) the gender of the predicate; here for *illud solum* (*caruisse* sc.) we have *ille* by attraction to *dolor,* and *illa* by attraction to *maestitia.* Quintil. X 1 § 112. 3 § 17. Plaut. capt. 750 *vis* haec *quidem herclest.* cf. Caesar's cry when assailed by his murderers Suet. 82 ista *quidem vis est.* Cic. Phil. 2 § 54 l. 2 n.

53 ANNO abl. as 72.

CIRCENSIBUS X 81 n. Plin. ep. IX 6 *omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete transmisi.* '*quemadmodum*' *inquis* '*in urbe potuisti?*' circenses *erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. nihil novum, nihil varium, nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. quo magis miror, tot milia virorum tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre,* etc. Iuv. VI 85—7 *inmemor illa domus et coniugis atque sororis* | *nil patriae indulsit, plorantesque improba natos,* | utque magis stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit.

54 SANGUINIS X 301. XIII 242.

55 EFFUGIENTEM VI 19. Hes. op. et d. 199 *ἀθανάτων μετὰ φῦλον ἴτην προλιπόντ' ἀνθρώπους | Αἰδὼς καὶ Νέμεσις.*

56—63 cf. Hor. ep. I 7 35 *nec somnum plebis laudo satur altilium.* To day, Persicus, you shall prove whether I practise the plain living that I preach, or whether, after bawling 'make gruel, cook,' I whisper 'sweet-meats buy.' You will find my board patriarchal as Evander's when he entertained Hercules or Aeneas.

57 PERSICE the (unknown) friend whom Iuv. invites to dinner.

58 SILIQUAS Hor. ep. II 1 123 *vivit* siliquis *et pane secundo.* Pers. III 55.

PULTES XIV 171 n. resembling the Italian *polenta.*

59 IN AURE Hor. s. I 9 9 10 in aurem | *dicere nescio quid* puero.

PLACENTAS Lucil. in Prisc. I 506 Hertz *iucundasque puer qui lamberat ore* placentas. Mart. III 77 1—3 *nec mullus, nec te delectat, Baetice, turdus, | nec lepus est unquam, nec tibi gratus aper. | nec te liba iuvant, nec sectae quadra* placentae.

60 PROMISSUS Phaedr. IV 25=24 15 ad cenam mihi promitte. Plin. ep. I 15 § 1 *heus tu.* promittis ad cenam *nec venis.*

61 EVANDRUM Aen. VIII 100 tum res inopes Evandrus habebat. ib. 359—65 *ad tecta subibant* | pauperis Evandri: . . . haec *inquit* limina victor | Alcides subiit; *haec illum regia cepit.* | aude hospes contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum | finge deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis. The entertainment on a seat of turf, Aeneas having the post of honour, a maple chair, ib. 180—3 *viscera tosta ferunt taurorum onerantque canistris | dona laboratae Cereris Bacchumque ministrant. | vescitur Aeneas simul et Troiana iuventus | perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.*

VENIES 65 *veniet.*

TIRYNTHIUS both as adj. (anth. Pal. IX 237 λεοντοπάλης. Kallim. Dian. 146 ἄκμων. Ov. *T. heros.* Stat. *T. pubes*) and subst. (Verg. Ov. Stat.) applied to Hercules. His mother Alcmena is *Tirynthia* in Ov. (cf. Eur. Alk. 838).

62 CONTINGENS SANGUINE CAELUM VIII 7. Sen. apoc. 9 § 5 Hercules says *cum divus Claudius et divum Augustum* sanguine contingat, *nec minus divam Augustam aviam suam, quam ipse deam esse iussit,...censeo uti divus Claudius ex hac die deus sit.* Sil. VIII 295—6 *summumque per altos* | attingebat *avos* caelum.

63 the two heroes, before their admission among the gods. pass through a discipline of purification, the one washed in the Numicius, the other refined in the fires of Oeta.

AQUIS Tibull. II 5 43 44 *illic* sanctus *eris* [says the Sibyl to Aeneas], *cum te* veneranda Numici | unda deum caelo miserit indigetem.

FLAMMIS Soph. Tr. Sen. Herc. Oet. Minuc. Fel. 22 § 7 Hercules ut hominem exuat, Oetaeis ignibus concrematur.

64—76 bill of fare cf. Hor. s. II 2 120—5.

64 FERCULA I 94 n.

ORNATA Sen. ep. 95 § 27 *multorum* ferculorum ornamenta *coeant.* Mart. XIII 91 2 *ambrosias* ornent *munera rara dapes.*

MACELLIS 10. VI 40. Mart. X 56 3 4 *dives et ex omni posita est instructa* macello | *cena tibi.* Burn Rome and the Campagna 221. 230.

65 TIBURTINO XIV 87 n. Here Iuv. had an estate.

66 HAEDULUS Hor. s. II 2 120 121 *bene erat non piscibus urbe petitis,* | *sed pullo atque* haedo.

INSCIUS HERBAE unweaned.

67 SALICTI Verg. g. II 434—6 salices *humilesque genestae* | *aut illae pecori frondem...* | *sufficiunt.*

68 ET MONTANI like ending of the verse 77. 138. II 145. III 17. 120. 273 *ad cenam si.* IV 87. VI 296. VIII 218. X 88. XIII 191. XIV 165. in V 38 the 4th foot also is a spondee *inaequales berullo.*

68 69 MONTANI ASPARAGI V 82 n. Plin. XIX § 145 *omnium in hortis rerum lautissima cura* asparagis...*est et aliud genus incultius* asparago, *mitius corruda, passim etiam* montibus *nascens.* It is the last item in the dinner of herbs (anth. Pal. XI 413) from which the guest hurried in alarm lest the next course might be grass.

69 VILICA Mart IX 60 3 *seu Praenestino te* vilica legit *in horto.* id. I 55 11 12 *pinguis inaequales onerat cui* vilica *mensas* | *et sua non emptus praeparat* ova *cinis.*

70 CALENTIA FAENO fresh eggs were carried about in hay Mart. III 47 14 *tuta* faeno *cursor* ova *portabat.* Others make *faenum* the nest.

71 MATRIBUS Mart. VII 31 1 *raucae chortis aves et* ova matrum.

SERVATAE the various modes of keeping grapes, in an air-tight cask, in saw-dust, are described by Plin. XV §§ 62—7. Hor. s. II 2 121 122 pensilis uva *secundas* | *et nux ornabat mensas.*

72 PARTE XII 110. abl. seldom used to denote duration 72 anno. Cic. n. d. II § 130 tota aestate [*Nilus Aegyptum*] *obrutam oppletamque tenuit.* Madvig § 235 3.

73 SIGNINUM Colum. V 10 § 18 *curandum est autem, ut*

quam generosissimis piris *pomaria conseramus. ea sunt*...Signina, Tarentina, quae Syria dicuntur. Celsus (II 24 pira, *quae reponuntur*, Tarentina *atque* Signina) recommends them as wholesome. Signia (now *Segni*, with ruins of Cyclopean walls), a town of Latium, east of the Volscian hills, was founded by Tarquinius Superbus Liv. I 56.

SYRIUM Plin. XV § 53 *tanta vis suci abundat—lacte hoc vocatur—in his [piris] quae alii colore nigro donant* Syriae. Mart. V 78 12 13 *marcentes tibi porrigentur* uvae, | et nomen pira quae ferunt Syrorum.

ISDEM the fruit is brought in baskets, and of them there are no more than is necessary.

74 PICENIS IV 40 n. Hor. s. II 4 70 Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco.

75 FRIGORE Holyday 'winter's cold has dried | their autumn; their raw juice they've laid aside.'

77—89 In the good old times such a dinner was a feast for the senate already grown less frugal. Curius Dentatus pluckt in his little garden and drest with his own hands pottage at which now a days rogues that dig in chains, pampered in the cookshops of Rome, turn up their nose. For gala days a flitch of bacon on the rack, to which might be added a chance joint from some sacrifice, was a treat to which retired consuls and dictators would hasten, shouldering their mattocks before the wonted time.

77 IAM LUXURIOSA Plin. XVIII § 18 luxuriantis iam *reipublicae fuit ista mensura.* Such once were the repasts of our senators, already luxurious when compared with the *holus* of Curius. With the following lines cf. VI 286—91. XIV 160—72.

78 CURIUS etc. II 3. 153. VIII 4 n. Manil. IV 148 149 *Serranos* Curios*que tulit*, fascesque per arva | tradidit, eque suo dictator venit aratro. Cic. parad. I § 12 *tenuitas victus* M'. Curii. Luc. X 151—3 *pone duces priscos et nomina pauperis aevi* | *Fabricios* Curios*que graves: hic ille recumbat* | sordidus Etruscis abductus consul aratris. M'. Curius Dentatus (Hor. c. I 12 41 *incomptis* Curium *capillis*) as consul B.C. 290 triumphed over the Samnites and Sabines. When consul a second time, B.C. 275, he triumphed over Pyrrhus, and when reelected, B.C. 274, finally defeated the Lucanians and Samnites.

QUAE LEGERAT HORTO Plin. XIX § 51 *Romae quidem per se* hortus ager pauperis erat. § 52 ex horto plebei macellum, quanto innocentiore victu!

79 HOLUSCULA Hor. ep. I 17 13—15 *si pranderet* holus *patienter, regibus uti* | *nollet Aristippus. 'si sciret regibus uti,* | fastidiret holus *qui me notat.*'

COMPEDE FOSSOR VIII 180 n. X 182 n. XIV 24 n. Ov.

Pont. I 6 31 *haec facit ut vivat* vinctus *quoque* compede fossor. Plin. ep. III 19 § 7 *nec ipse usquam* vinctos *habeo.*

FOSSOR 'ditcher' Pers. V 122.

81 CALIDAE Mart. I 41 9 10 *fumantia qui tomacla raucus | circumfert* tepidis *cocus* popinis.

SAPIAT QUID Phaedr. III 4 3 some one, seeing an ape's carcass hanging up at the butcher's *quaesivit,* quidnam saperet?

VULVA Hor. ep. I 15 41 Obbar nil vulva pulchrius ampla. Plin. VIII § 209 *hinc censoriarum legum paginae* interdictaque cenis abdomina...vulvae. ed. Diocl. 4 4 where 'bulbae' are dearer than any other meat.

POPINAE VIII 172. Lucil. I 16 Müller turpem*que odisse* popinam. Gracch. in Gell. XV 12 § 2 *nulla apud me fuit* popina. Horace to his bailiff ep. I 14 21 22 Obbar *fornix tibi et uncta* popina | *incutiunt urbis desiderium.* id. s. II 4 62 *quaecunque immundis* fervent *allata* popinis. Chiefly frequented by slaves (VIII 173 n. 174 n. 179 n.), gamblers (Mart. V 84 4), and the like (Sen. vit. beat. 7 § 3 *voluptas humile,* servile, *inbecillum, caducum, cuius statio ac domicilium fornices et* popinae *sunt*). They were under the control of the aediles Suet. Tib. 34. dig. IV 8 21 § 11 *in aliquem locum inhonestum, ...puta in* popinam *vel in* lupanarium. cf. lexx. under *popinalis. popino.*

82 SICCI TERGA SUIS VII 119 n. Ov. m. VIII 638 *sordida* terga suis *nigro* pendentia tigno. Swine were kept in great numbers Ov. f. VI 179 sus erat in pretio; *caesa sue festa colebant.*

CRATE the rack on which the flitch of bacon hung in the kitchen: Trimalchio served up Petron. 31 fin. *tomacula supra* craticulam *argenteam ferventia.* Mart. XIV 221 *rara tibi curva* craticula *sudet ofella;* | *spumeus in longa cuspide fumet aper.* In these passages it seems to mean a gridiron.

83 MORIS Madvig § 290 2. publ. sch. Lat. gr. p. 413. Caes. b. G. IV § 5 est *enim hoc Gallicae* consuetudinis, *uti...cogant.*

84 NATALICIUM as a birthday treat. Pers. I 16 natalicia *tandem cum sardonyche albus.* On this feast in honour of one's *genius* cf. IV 66 n. V 37 n. IX 51. XII 1.

LARDUM short for *laridum* (cf. *calda, soldum* cet.) 'bacon,' see Plaut. Hor. Macrob. in lexx. Ov. f. VI 169—72 *pinguia cur illis gustentur* larda *Kalendis,* | *mixtaque cum calido sit faba* farre, *rogas?* | prisca *dea est,* aliturque cibis, quibus ante solebat, | nec petit ascitas luxuriosa dapes (no oysters, no peacocks cet.). It formed part of a soldier's rations Spartian. Hadr. 10. Veg. IV 7.

85 HOSTIA a part of the victim was burnt, and the remainder

eaten by the offerer, or sold Hom. *passim*, Wetstein on 1 Cor. 10 28. So soldiers now and then had fresh meat cod. Theod. VII 4 6 *cum militibus*...laridum vel recens forsitan caro *deinceps erogabitur*.

89 DOMITO Sen. ep. 86 § 5 of Scipio *exercebat enim opere se* terramque, ut mos fuit priscis, ipse subigebat.

MONTE II 73 74 *populus modo victor et illud* | montanum positis *audiret vulgus* aratris. VI 5. XIV 161—172. For praises of agriculture see III 67 n. XIV 181—9. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 50 51 e.g. *cum* ab aratro arcessebantur qui consules fierent...*illum Atilium*, *quem* sua manu spargentem semen qui missi erant convenerunt.

90—119 When Cato and Fabricius kept men in awe, and censors were a terror to their very colleagues, none cared to rifle the ocean for tortoiseshell; an ass's head, rudely cut in brass, sole ornament of the couch, was crowned for the feast, and about it the peasant children used to romp. Innocent of Greek art, the soldier defaced work of famous engravers, his share of booty, to adorn his horse or helmet; the wolf that suckled the Quirini, Mars with spear and shield, these were the decorations of his choice. He dined off earthen platters, saving such silver as he had to deck his arms. Yet then was heaven near to Rome; a divine voice foretold the inroad of the Gauls. So watchful was Iuppiter, as yet of clay, unspoilt by gold. Tables too were then of native timber, some chance windfall of an old walnut tree.

90 FABIOS II 145 146 generosior...Fabiis. VIII 14 n. 191 n. The most famous censor of the *Fabia gens* was Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, colleague of P. Decius B.C. 304.

DURUM CATONEM II 40. Mart. XI 2 12 *triste supercilium* durique *severa* Catonis | *frons*. Cato maior was censor B.C. 184.

91 SCAUROS II 35. VI 604. Hor. c. I 12 37, where, as in Cic. (p. Mur. §§ 16. 36) and VM. (V 8 § 4 Scaurus, *lumen ac decus patriae*) this M. Aemilius Scaurus, cons. B.C. 115 (when he passed a sumptuary law Plin. VIII § 223 *glires quos censoriae leges* princepsque M. Scaurus *in consulatu* non alio modo cenis ademere ac conchylia aut ex alio orbe convectas aves), censor B.C. 109, is held up as a model of virtue. But see Sallust Iug. 15 § 4 Aemilius Scaurus, homo nobilis, *inpiger factiosus avidus potentiae honoris divitiarum, ceterum vitia sua callide occultans*. On the generic plur. cf. I 109 n. Cope on Aristot. rhet. II 22 § 3. Cic. p. Cael. § 39 if there is a youth scorning delights and living laborious days, he is divinely endowed. *ex hoc genere illos fuisse arbitror* Camillos, Fabricios, Curios *omnisque eos, qui haec ex minimis tanta fecerunt*. The family was extinct Sen. suas. 2 § 22 Scaurum *Mamercum in quo* Scaurorum familia extincta est. Tac. VI 29 *Ma-*

mercus dein Scaurus *rursum postulatur*, insignis nobilitate *et orandis causis, vita probrosus...Scaurus ut dignum* veteribus Aemiliis, *damnationem anteiit.*

FABRICIOS II 154. IX 141 142 *argenti vascula puri*, | *sed quae* Fabricius censor notet. C. Fabricius Luscinus, cons. B.C. 282 and 278, in his censorship B.C. 275 removed from the senate P. Cornelius Rufinus, for possessing ten pounds of silver plate Liv. periocha 14. Plut. Sull. 1. Sen. vit. beat. 21 § 3. Plin. XXXIII § 153 Fabricius, qui bellicosos imperatores plus quam pateram et salinum habere ex argento vetabat, *videret hinc dona fortium fieri aut in haec frangi. heu mores, Fabricii nos pudet!*

92 COLLEGA the censors M. Livius Salinator and C. Claudius Nero B.C. 204 VM. II 9 § 6 Nero et citari collegam et equum vendere iussit...Salinator quoque eadem animadversione Neronem persecutus est.

94 OCEANO FLUCTU XV 23 n. *mare oceanum* nom. in Ampel. 1·7. Neue I² 642—3. The tortoiseshell was brought from the *mare Indicum* Plin. IX § 35.

TESTUDO VI 80. XIV 308. Mart. XII 66 5 *gemmantes prima fulgent* testudine lecti. Plin. IX § 39 testudinum *putamina secare in laminas* lectos*que et repositoria his vestire Carvilius Pollio instituit, prodigi ac sagacis ad luxuriae instrumenta ingenii.* id. XXXIII § 146 *triclinia* of tortoiseshell came into fashion under Tiberius.

95 TROIUGENIS I 100 n.

FULCRUM VI 22. Prop. III=II 13 21 when I die, let me not be buried in state *nec mihi tum* fulcro *sternatur lectus* eburno.

96 NUDO LATERE ET PARVIS Ov. m. I 19 20 *frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis,* | *mollia cum duris,* sine pondere (=τοῖς ἄνευ βάρους οὖσιν) *habentia pondus.* II 403 404 *firma* suique | roboris.

PARVIS III 203.

FRONS (VM. II 10 § 3 lecti *illius* frontem *Macedonicis triumphis...adornatam*) is the head of the couch. The sides were plain, not inlaid with ivory or tortoiseshell. Liv. XXXIX 6 B.C. 187 § 7 *luxuriae enim peregrinae origo ab exercitu Asiatico invecta in urbem est. ii primum* lectos aeratos [Cic. Verr. IV § 60], *vestem stragulam pretiosam...et, quae tum magnificae supellectilis habebantur, monopodia et abacos Romam advexerunt.*

97 VILE of rude workmanship and small cost.

CORONATI ASELLI Ov. f. VI 311 *ecce* coronatis *panis dependet* asellis. The head was crowned with vine-leaves, the ass being sacred to Bacchus (and Vesta, Ov. l. l., Prop. IV 1 21 *Vesta* coronatis *pauper gaudebat* asellis). Hygin. fab. 274 *antiqui autem nostri* in lectis tricliniaribus in fulcris

capita asellorum vite alligata habuerunt, significantes suavitatem [? asinum vitem *conj.* Reines.] *invenisse.*

98 LASCIVI playful: cf. XIV 168 seq.

RURIS ALUMNI the children (slave perhaps as well as free XIV 168—9) romped while the warriors dined Suet. Cl. 32 Torrentius *adhibebat omni cenae et liberos suos cum pueris puellisque nobilibus, qui* more veteri ad fulcra lectorum sedentes vescerentur. cf. Agesilaos *equitans in harundine longa* with his boy Ael. v.h. XII 15, where are like frisks of Herakles, Sokrates and Archytas. VM. VIII 8.

100 RUDIS ET GRAIAS MIRARI NESCIUS ARTES III 61 seq. n. VIII 100—110 n. Liv. XXV 40 § 1 B.C. 212 Marcellus, *ut non modo suam gloriam, sed etiam maiestatem populi Romani augeret, ornamenta urbis, signa tabulasque, quibus abundabant Syracusae, Romam devexit.* § 2 *inde primum initium* mirandi Graecarum artium opera *licentiaeque huic sacra profanaque omnia vulgo spoliandi factum est, quae postremo in Romanos deos... vertit.* Cato ib. XXXIV 4 e.g. § 4 *infesta, mihi credite, signa ab Syracusis illata sunt huic urbi.* iam nimis multos audio Corinthi et Athenarum ornamenta laudantes mirantesque, et antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum ridentes. Contempt of the fine arts Aen. VI 842—854. Vell. I 13 §§ 4 5 *Mummius tam* rudis *fuit, ut capta Corintho* [B.C. 146], *cum* maximorum artificum perfectas manibus tabulas ac statuas *in Italiam portandas locaret, iuberet praedici conducentibus, si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros.*

102 VIII 102—110.

FRANGEBAT 18.

103 PHALERIS XVI 60 n. Liv. XXII 52 § 5 of the booty taken at Cannae *si quid* argenti, *quod plurimum in* phaleris equorum *erat; nam ad vescendum facto perexiguo, utique militantes, utebantur.*

PHALERIS GAUDERET ECUS Plin. VIII § 12 when Antiochus was trying a ford Aiax [an elephant], who otherwise always led the van, hung back. *tum pronuntiatum eius fore principatum qui transisset, ausumque Patroclum ob id* phaleris argenteis, quo maxime gaudent, *et reliquo omni primatu donavit.*

104 ROMULEAE SIMULACRA FERAE Aen. VIII 630—4 from Ennius (Servius), description of the shield made by Vulcan *fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro* | *procubuisse* lupam; geminos *huic ubera circum* | *ludere pendentes pueros et lambere matrem* | *inpavidos, illam tereti cervice reflexa* | *mulcere alternos et corpora fingere lingua.* B.C. 296 Liv. X 23 § 12 the aediles *ad ficum ruminalem simulacra infantium conditorum urbis sub uberibus* lupae *posuerunt.* The wolf is still preserved in the Capitoline museum. Burn Rome and the Campagna 157. dict.

geogr. II 723 where it is figured. The wolf was sacred to Mars, who had a statue on the Appian way *ad simulacra luporum* Liv. XXII 1 § 12.

MANSUESCERE Arn. IV 3 *quod* abiectis infantibus pepercit lupa non mitis, *Luperca, inquit, dea est auctore appellata Varrone.*

105 IMPERII FATO Plin. VIII § 61 *quae de infantibus ferarum lacte nutritis, cum essent expositi, produntur, sicut* de conditoribus nostris a lupa magnitudini fatorum *accepta ferri aequius quam ferarum naturae arbitror.*

QUIRINOS Romulus and Remus are called *gemini Quirini* as Castor and Pollux are called *Castores* (Symm. ep. I 95, where also *Polluces gemini*) and *geminus Pollux* (Hor. c. III 29 64) and so possibly *geminus Castor* (Ov. a. a. I 746), a king and queen *reges*, a brother and sister *fratres*, father- and mother-in-law *soceri*. Bentley on Hor. s. I 1 100. So in Sp. hermanos, hijos.

106 NUDAM III 216 n. Addison 'the old sculptors generally drew their figures naked, that they might have the advantage of the different swelling of the muscles, and the turns of the body.'

CLIPEO VENIENTIS ET HASTA Verg. ecl. X 24 venit *et agresti capitis Silvanus* honore. ['coming with spear and shield': 113 *Gallis* venientibus. Lucr. III 833 n. *ad confligendum* venientibus *undique Poenis. venire* seems almost a technical word for soldiers coming in a hostile way: Livy often has *sub signis venientes* and the like.' H. A. J. M.] Addison 'the sculptor..., to distinguish him from the rest of the gods, gave him what the medallists call his proper attributes, a spear in one hand and a shield in the other.'

107 PENDENTIS only one group: the twins suckled in a grotto by the wolf, watched by their father Mars, who bends over them. cf. Verg. *pronus* pendens *in verbera.*

108 PONEBANT I 141 n.

TUSCO CATINO 20 n. III 168 n. Pers. II 59 60 aurum *vasa Numae Saturniaque impulit aera,* | *Vestalesque urnas et* Tuscum fictile *mutat.*

FARRATA XIV 171 n. Ov. f. VI 180 of the good old times *terra fabas tantum duraque* farra *dabat.* Pers. IV 30 31 *tunicatum cum sale mordens* | *caepe et* farrata *pueris plaudentibus olla.*

CATINO VI 343. Hor. s. I 6 114 115 *domum me* | *ad porri et ciceris refero laganique* catinum.

110 111 for the rhythm cf. XV 150 151 *adfectus pĕtĕre...dispersos trăhĕre.*

111 PRAESENTIOR III 18 n. Aen. XII 152. 245.

VOX Liv. V 32 § 6 B.C. 391 *M. Caedicius de plebe nuntiavit*

tribunis se in nova via, ubi nunc sacellum est supra aedem Vestae, vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, *quae magistratibus dici iuberet, Gallos adventare.* After the recovery of the city ib. 50 § 5 *expiandae etiam* vocis nocturnae, *quae nuntia cladis ante bellum Gallicum audita neglectaque esset, mentio illata, iussumque templum in nova via Aio Locutio fieri.* Aius Locutius like Dea Diva, Anna Perenna, Fors Fortuna, Vica Pota.

112 AUDITA est.

113 LITORE AB OCEANI Liv. V 37 § 2 *invisitato atque inaudito hoste* ab Oceano *terrarumque ultimis oris bellum ciente.*

114 HIS hac voce et huiusmodi signis MADVIG.

MONUIT Liv. V 32 § 7 *neque deorum modo* monita *ingruente fato spreta.*

116 FICTILIS 109 n. 126 n. III 168 n. Cic. de divin. I § 16 *in fastigio* Iovis *optimi maximi, qui tum erat* fictilis. Sen. contr. 9 § 18 *quid loqueris* Fabricios, *quid Coruncanios? pompae ista exempla,* fictiles *ubi fuerunt* dei. Prop. V=IV I 5 seq. e.g. fictilibus *crevere deis haec aurea templa.* Sen. ep. 31 § 11 '*te quoque dignum finge deo.*' *finges autem non* auro, *non argento: non potest ex hac materia imago dei exprimi similis: cogita illos, cum propitii essent,* fictiles *fuisse.* Plin. XXXIV § 34 *lignea potius aut* fictilia *deorum simulacra in delubris dicata usque ad devictam Asiam, unde luxuria.* XXXV § 157 of the Capitoline Iuppiter dedicated by Tarquinius Priscus fictilem *eum fuisse...nec paenitet nos illorum qui tales eos coluere,* aurum *enim et argentum ne dis quidem conficiebant.*

VIOLATUS III 20 n. Luc. IX 519—521 of Iuppiter Ammon *pauper adhuc deus est, nullis* violata *per aevum | divitiis delubra tenens, morumque priorum | numen* Romano templum defendit ab auro.

117 DOMI NATAS not the foreign *citrus* I 137 n. On imported luxury see III 60—85 n. VI 286—305 esp. 298—300 *prima* peregrinos *obscena pecunia mores | intulit, et turpi fregerunt saecula luxu | divitiae molles.* VIII 225. XIV 179—188 esp. 187 188 peregrina ignotaque nobis | ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, *purpura ducit.*

NATAS properly applies to the trees, but cf. Hor. c. I 27 I natis *in usum laetitiae scyphis.*

120—129 Luxury in furniture now-a-days. Venison and turbot have no relish, roses and perfumes stink, unless our broad tables of citrus rest on a leopard of ivory: this, the cast-off burden of the monster of the tropics, alone can whet jaded appetite; a silver pedestal is as an iron ring on the finger.

120 seq. 16 n. V 93 seq. n.

121 RHOMBUS IV 39 n.

DAMA Mart. I 49 23 (where it is classed with the hare and boar).

122 UNGUENTA IV 108 n. VI 297. 303. IX 128. XV 50. Mart. X 19 19 20 *cum furit Lyaeus,* | *cum regnat* rosa, *cum* madent capilli.

ROSAE V 36. XV 50. Mart. III 68 5 *hic iam deposito post vina* rosas*que pudore.*

ORBES I 137 n. 138 n.

123 EBUR Plaut. Stich. 377 lectos eburatos, *auratos.* Mart. II 43 9 10 *tu Libycos* Indis *suspendis* dentibus orbes: | *fulcitur testa fagina mensa mihi.* Luc. X 119—121 ebur *atria vestit* | *et suffecta manu foribus* testudinis *Indae* | *terga sedent crebro maculas distincta smaragdo.* Lucian gallus 14 he who used to go in rags and was fain to lick the cups, now drives out in purple, has his servants, cups of gold, *tables with ivory feet.* DCass. XI 10 § 3 Seneca had 500 such tables!

['ET=id est; like *atque* in Lucr. III 993 n. *quem volucres lacerant* atque *exest anxius angor.*' H.A.J.M.]

124 DENTIBUS 123 n. 125 n.

PORTA VIII 160 n.

SYENES *Assouan,* a frontier fortress in Southern Egypt, held by three cohorts Strab. 797. Hence *porta* may be the *gate* of the town, through which all traffic from Acthiopia, e.g. Nubian ivory, must pass. Others, since the valley of the Nile is greatly narrowed below Syene, understand by *porta* the pass thus formed. The lives of Iuv. (n. 1 and 2 Jahn) seem to imply that he was banished to this town (*missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema Aegypti parte tendentis*). Here were the quarries of Syenite marble, which supplied Egypt with its statues and obelisks.

125 MAURO OBSCURIOR INDUS V 53 nigri...Mauri. The two kinds of elephants were distinguished by the ancients (cf. sat. X 150 n.) and the African was found much further north than now Plin. VIII § 32 elephantos *fert Africa ultra Syrticas solitudines et in* Mauretania,......*sed maximos* India. Stat. s. III 3 94—5 Indi | dentis *honos.* Mart. X 98 6 citrum *vetus* Indicos*que* dentes.

OBSCURIOR INDUS Apul. fl. I 6 Indorum *non aeque miror* eboris *strues,...nec quod isdem* Indis *ibidem sitis ad nascentem diem, tamen* in corpore color noctis *est.* Luc. IV 679 680 concolor Indo | Maurus.

126 DEPOSUIT has shed. The elephant has six grinders on each side of each jaw; those towards the front grow first and are worn, and then the others in turn come into use. Iuv. in the tone of Pliny (e.g. XII § 2) or Seneca is lashing the *deliciae* of the age; instead of using homegrown timber, men import at vast cost ivory, the mere refuse of a monster from Barbary.

NABATAEO Plin. VI § 144 Nabataei *oppidum includunt*

Petram nomine. The word is used by poets loosely for the East Luc. IV 63.

BELUA X 158 *Gaetula*...belua. lexx. Plin. XII § 3 *nec magis* auro *fulgentia atque* ebore *simulacra quam lucos et in iis silentia ipsa adoramus.* § 4 *arborea et simulacra numinum fuere* nondum pretio excogitato beluarum cadaveri.

127 HINC SURGIT OREXIS the costly table gives a whet to the appetite 16 n. VI 428 *rabidam facturus* orexin. Lamprid. Heliog. 29 fin. amabat sibi pretia maiora dici *earum rerum quae mensae parabantur*, orexin convivio *hanc esse asserens.*

128 PES ARGENTEUS Klearchos in Ath. 255[e] a Paphian dandy lay ἐπ' ἀργυρόποδος κλίνης. Petron. 73 mensas *totas* argenteas. Heliogabalus (Lamprid. 20) had beds and couches of solid silver.

129 ANULUS FERREUS a table with legs of silver is as vulgar and shabby, in the opinion of our voluptuaries (*illis*, i.e. divitibus 120), as a ring of iron. Plin. XXXIII § 9 *manus et prorsus sinistrae maximam auctoritatem conciliavere auro, non quidem Romanae, quarum in more* ferrei *erant et virtutis bellicae insigne.* § 12 *ii quoque qui ob legationem acceperant aureos in publico tantum utebantur iis, intra domos vero* ferreis, *quo argumento etiam nunc sponsae muneris vice* ferreus anulus *mittitur, isque sine gemma.*

129—135 'Such fine feeders are no guests for me,' who have not an ounce of ivory, not a die or 'piece' in draughts; the very handles of my knives are of bone; yet my chicken cuts no whit the worse, the blade takes no taint from the plainness of the haft.

131 ADEO III 84 so utterly destitute am I of so much as an ounce etc.

NULLA UNCIA Mart. IX 48 10 11 nulla | *de nostro nobis* uncia *venit apro.*

132 TESSELLAE *dice* (κύβοι) of six marked sides, not to be confounded with *tali* (ἀστράγαλοι) of four Mart. XIV 15. Ivory *tesserae* Prop. II=III 24 13. infr. 176 n. XIV 4 n. Rich s. v. *tessera* gives a figure of an ivory die found at Herculaneum.

CALCULUS a counter, used for playing the *ludus latrunculorum* a sort of draughts, and *duodecim scriptorum* backgammon. *calculi* were commonly of glass Mart. VII 72 8 *vitreo latrone.* Bassi paneg. ad Pis. 181 182, where is the fullest account of the game *vitreo peraguntur milite bella,* | *ut niveus nigros, nunc et niger alliget albos.* Stone *calculi*, of semiglobular form, white, black and red, have been found in a tomb at Cumae.

133 MANUBRIA CULTELLORUM V 122. Clem. Al. paed. II 3 § 37 τί γάρ, εἰπέ μοι, τὸ μαχαίριον τὸ ἐπιτραπέζιον, ἣν μὴ ἀργυρόηλον ᾖ ἢ ἐξ ἐλέφαντος πεποιημένον τὴν λαβήν; οὐ τέμνει;

135 RANCIDULA lexx. Pers. Mart.

136—141 No carver have I, worthy to be prizeman in Trypherus' school, where models of sow's paunch, hare, boar, 'white-breech' deer, pheasants, the huge flamingo and Getulian oryx, feast right dainty, if but in elm, dissected with blunt knives, clatter through the length and breadth of Subura.

136 STRUCTOR V 120 n. 121 n. VII 184.

137 PERGULA from *pergo*, like *regula*, *tegula*, a *balcony*, at the top of a house (gloss. ὑπερῷον, προβολή. Suet. Aug. infra); also a booth (Auson. epist. 4 6 *vilis harundineis cohibet quem* pergula *tectis*) in which wares were offered for sale (dig. V 1 19 § 2); esp. a painter's studio (dig. IX 3 5 § 12 *cum pictor in* pergula *clipeum vel tabulam expositam habuisset eaque excidisset et transeunti damni quid dedisset*) or a school (Suet. Aug. 94 *Theogenis mathematici* pergulam *comite Agrippa ascenderat.* id. gr. 18 *initio circa scenam versatus est, deinde in* pergula *docuit*).

TRYPHERI τρυφερός, delicatus, a suitable name (cf. III 67 n.) for this professor of an outlandish craft; some of the dainty meats also have foreign names or are 'Scythian,' 'Gaetulian.'

138 SUMINE Lucil. fr. inc. 49 Müller *illum* sumina *ducebant atque altilium lanx.* Plin. VIII § 209 *ut tamen Publi mimorum poetae cena, postquam servitutem exuerat, nulla memoretur sine abdomine.* etiam vocabulo suminis ab eo inposito. cf. XI § 211; but it was known to Plautus. Mart. VII 78 3 sumen, aprum, leporem, *boletos, ostrea, mullos.*

LEPUS V 167 n.

APER V 115 n. 116 n.

PYGARGUS schol. 'fera est in specie cervi, quae retriores partes albas habet.' A species of *capra* Plin. VIII § 214.

139 SCYTHICAE VOLUCRES schol. 'phasianus ἀπὸ τῆς Φάσιδος.' Pheasants occur in the fable of Solon DL. I § 51 Kroesos having arrayed himself in kingly state asked the sage whether he had ever seen a finer sight. 'cocks, pheasants, peacocks are adorned with a natural beauty infinitely fairer.' Known to Aristoph. and Aristot. Manil. V 375—8 *atque haec in luxum. iam ventri longius itur,* | *quam modo militiae;* Numidarum *pascimur oris* | Phasidos *et lucis; arcessitur inde macellum,* | *unde aurata novo devecta est aequore pellis.* Capitol. Pert. 12 phasianum *numquam privato convivio comedit aut alicui misit.*

PHOENICOPTERUS Mart. III 58 14. XIII 71. The tongue (Plin. X § 133) and brain (Lampr. Heliog. 20) of the *flamingo* were most esteemed.

140 ORYX Plin. X § 201 orygem *perpetuo sitientia Africae generant ex natura loci potu carentem, et mirabili modo ad*

remedia sitientium; namque Gaetuli *latrones eo durant auxilio, repertis in corpore eorum saluberrimi liquoris vesicis.* id. XI § 255 *unicorne et bisulcum* oryx.

LAUTISSIMA 1 n. Mart. XII 48 5 lauta *tamen* cena *est: fateor* lautissima.

141 ULMEA wooden models of the various dishes to be carved; the joints were slightly fastened together, so that the pupil could sever them with a blunt knife. So blunt rasors were used by prentice hands Petron. 94 fin. *rudis...novacula et in hoc retusa, ut pueris discentibus audaciam tonsoris daret, instruxerat thecam.*

SUBURA 51 n.

142—161 My waiter, a raw novice, flesht on homely scraps, has no skill to filch a slice of venison or wing of guineafowl. Coarsely, but warmly clad, my boy will serve plain cups that cost but a few halfpence. No Phrygian he or Lycian [bought in the slave-market and bought dear]: when you call for wine, call in Latin. All are drest alike, with straight hair cut short, combed to-day in special honour of the feast. The one is a shepherd's, the other a cowherd's son. A lad of modest look and a modest blush, that would become freeborn wearers of the dazzling purple *praetexta:* he pines for a holiday to see his mother and cottage home and old friends the kids. His skin is still smooth without help of art; his voice not yet broken. The wine he hands to you was bottled on his native hills; he is the grape's own countryman.

142 CAPREAE cf. *dama* (121), *pygargus* (138), *oryx* (140). Hor. s. II 4 43 *vinea submittit* capreas *non semper edules.*

SUBDUCERE to purloin Sen. ep. 1 § 1 *quaedam tempora eripiuntur nobis, quaedam* subducuntur, *quaedam effluunt.*

AFRAE AVIS 139 n. Varro r. r. III 9 § 18 *gallinae* Africanae *sunt grandes, variae, gibberae, quas μελεαγρίδας appellant Graeci ...... veneunt propter penuriam magno.* Hor. epod. 2 53 *non* Afra avis *descendat in ventrem meum | iucundior.* Mart. III 58 15 Numidicaeque *guttatae.* Probably our *guinea-fowl* now found in Arabia; the commonest winged game in East Africa.

143 NOVIT with inf. Ambr. hexaëm. VI § 26 *vix infantulo coeperunt dentes prorumpere, et iam* novit *sua arma* temptare.

TIRUNCULUS not like the footmen of great houses, an expert thief.

144 OFELLAE from *offa*, as *mamilla* from *mamma*, *farina* from *farris.* Mart. XII 48 17 *me meus ad subitas invitet amicus* ofellas (to pot-luck).

145 PLEBEIOS CALICES V 38—48 n. not of gems or gold Mart. XIV 94 1 *non sumus audacis* plebeia toreumata *vitri.*

PAUCIS ASSIBUS EMPTOS Mart. IX 59 22 asse *duos* calices emit.

146 INCULTUS PUER Sen. tranq. I § 7 *placet* minister incultus et rudis vernula. Mart. V 66 9 10 *nec tener Argolica missus de gente minister,* | *sed stetit* inculti rustica turba foci.

A FRIGORE TUTUS I 93. IX 68 *quid dicam scapulis puerorum aquilone Decembri?* III 170 n. XIV 185—8. wearing warm and coarse clothing, not, like a favorite page in a great house (III 186 seq. V 56 seq. n. Mart. VII 80 9), rustling in silks, or naked. cf. the boast of C. Gracchus, rendering an account of his administration of Sardinia Gell. XV 12 § 2 *neque* pueri eximia facie *stabant et in convivio liberi vestri modestius erant quam apud principia.*

147 PHRYX AUT LYCIUS V 56 n. flos Asiae. Eurip. Alk. 675 676 ὦ παῖ, τίν' αὐχεῖς, πότερα Λυδὸν ἢ Φρύγα | κακοῖς ἐλαύνειν ἀργυρώνητον σέθεν; paroemiogr. I 95 Leutsch Φρὺξ ἀνὴρ πληγεὶς ἀμείνων καὶ διακονέστερος. νωθροὶ γὰρ δοκοῦσιν οἱ Φρύγες οἰκέται. On the various nations from which slaves were brought, cf. I 104 n. V 53 n. 56 n. VII 15 n. 16 n.

MANGONE cf. I 111 n. Sen. ep. 80 § 6 mangones *quicquid est quod displiceat, aliquo lenocinio abscondunt: itaque ementibus ornamenta ipsa suspecta sunt: sive crus adligatum sive bracchium adspiceres, nudari iuberes et ipsum tibi corpus ostendi.* cf. Mart. VII 80 9 *Mitylenaei roseus* mangonis *ephebus.*

148 ET MAGNO V 56 n. schol. 'quales vendunt care manciparii.'

POSCES, POSCE Cic. Verr. I § 66 poscunt *maioribus poculis.* Hor. s. II 8 35 *et calices* poscit *maiores.*

LATINE not in Greek III 61 n. VI 185—199 e.g. *nam quid rancidius, quam quod se non putat ulla* | *formosam, nisi quae de Tusca* Graecula *facta est?* | ...*omnia* graece. Quintil. I 12 § 9 novieiis nostris *per quot annos* sermo latinus repugnat!

149 IDEM HABITUS see the wardrobe of a *delicatus* in Stat. s. II I 128—35.

TONSI Mart. IX 36 11 *tibi si dederit vultus coma* tonsa viriles. Sen. ep. 119 § 14 *si pertinere ad te iudicas, quam* crinitus *puer et quam perlucidum tibi poculum porrigat, non sitis.*

RECTI not curled Sen. ep. 95 § 24 *transeo agmina exoletorum per nationes coloresque descripta, ut eadem omnibus levitas sit, eadem primae mensura lanuginis, eadem species capillorum, ne quis, cui* rectior *est coma, crispulis misceatur.*

150 PEXI VI 26 27. Tac. d. 20 (metaph.) impexam *antiquitatem.*

151 PASTORIS DURI HIC EST FILIUS, ILLE BUBULCI V 52—55 n. They camp out in the mountains and dress in sheepskins. Colum. I 8 § 2 *socors et somniculosum genus id* [urbanum] *mancipiorum otiis campo circo theatris aleae popinae lupanaribus consuetum...eligendus est* rusticis operibus ab infante duratus. Mart. X 98 *addat cum mihi Caecubum minister* | *Idaeo resolutior cinaedo,* | *quo nec filia cultior nec uxor* | *nec mater tua nec soror recumbit,* | *vis spectem potius tuas lacernas* | *aut citrum vetus Indicosque dentes?* | *suspectus tibi ne tamen recumbam,* | praesta de grege sordidaque villa | tonsos horridulos rudes pusillos | hircosi mihi filios subulci. | *perdet te dolor hic: habere, Publi,* | *mores non potes hos et hos ministros.*

155 ARDENS PURPURA Aen. IV 262 *Tyrioque* ardebat murice *laena.* Prud. psychom. 39 ardenti*que iubet vestirier* ostro. Caligula struck Ptolemy at the shows, because he attracted the attention of the crowd Suet. 35 fulgore *purpureae abollae.*

PURPURA I 27 n. 78 n. X 308. XIV 187 188 the old-fashioned caution of the Marsian or Hernican farmer *peregrina ignotaque nobis* | ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit. The *toga praetexta* (*περιπόρφυρος*), originally Etruscan (Plin. VIII § 195. Flor. I 5 § 6), was bordered with purple (Liv. XXXIV 7 § 2 *liberi nostri* praetextis purpura *togis utentur*). When Tarquinius Priscus triumphed over the Sabines, he presented his son, then a youth of 14, who had taken part in the victory, with a *praetexta* (Macrob. Sat. I 6 § 7 seq.), which thenceforth became the distinctive mark of free-born youths. Cic. Verr. I § 113 *togam* praetextam...*ornamenta non solum fortunae, sed etiam* ingenuitatis. Pers. V 30 *cum primum pavido custos mihi* purpura *cessit.*

159 DIFFUSA V 30 n. home-made wines, not Chian or Falernian. Mart. V 66 8 vina *ruber fudit* non peregrina *cadus.*

162—182 No Spanish girls will sing and toss a fandango to the clapping of my guests; though wives at their husbands' sides sit to watch what one would blush but to name in their hearing. Such sports are sins in the poor; to the rich they are nettles of jaded appetite, condoned or admired for 'such wild tricks as gentlemen should have.' At my board expect other entertainment: Homer and his rival Virgil shall be read; what need of trained voice to give effect to verse like theirs?

162 GADITANA 172 n. X 1 n. Mart. often speaks of the voluptuous dances of his country-women I 41 12 *de* Gadibus *improbus magister.* V 78 26—28 (in an invitation to a frugal meal) *nec de* Gadibus improbis puellae | vibrabunt sine fine prurientes | lascivos docili tremore lumbos. Quintil. I 2 § 8 complaining of the corruption of children at home omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, pu-

denda dictu spectantur. Plin. ep. I 15 §§ 2 3 *audisses comoedos vel* lectorem *vel lyristen vel, quae mea liberalitas, omnes. at tu apud nescio quem ostrea, vulvas, echinos,* Gaditanas *maluisti.* (For the quantity (ī) cf. Antipolitanus, Massilitanus, Tauromenitanus, Tomitanus, Tuditanus.)

164 Apul. met. II 7. Arnob. II 42 Hildebrand. Macrob. Sat. II 1 § 5.

165 VI 432 433 of the wife *bibit et vomit. ergo* maritus | *nauseat atque oculis bilem substringit opertis.*

166 Varro Agatho fr. 6 Bücheler *virgo de convivio abducatur ideo quod maiores nostri virginis acerbae auris veneriis vocabulis imbui noluerunt.* comm. on Nep. praef. § 6 many things are becoming in our code of manners which are unseemly among the Greeks; *quem enim Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium?*

168 URTICAE II 127 128 *unde* | *haec tetigit, Gradive, tuos* urtica *nepotes?* anthol. Pal. XII 124 56 ἄλλοτε μειδιόων, ὁτὲ δ' οὐ φίλος· ἄρα μελισσέων | ἐσμοῦ καὶ κνίδης καὶ πυρὸς ἡψάμεθα.

171 CAPIT X 148 n. Plin. XIX § 54 *caule in tantum saginato, ut* pauperis mensa non capiat.

172 TESTARUM CREPITUS *castanets* Aristoph. ran. 1305 1306 schol. ποῦ 'στιν ἡ τοῖς ὀστράκοις | αὕτη κροτοῦσα. Scipio (Macr. III 14=II 10 § 7) complains that he saw in a dancing school *puerum bullatum* cum crotalis saltare, *quam saltationem inpudicus servulus honeste saltare non posset.* Ath. 636[de] Didymos says εἰωθέναι τινὰς ἀντὶ τῆς λύρας κογχύλια καὶ ὄστρακα συγκρούοντας ἔρρυθμον ἦχόν τινα ἀποτελεῖν τοῖς ὀρχουμένοις. Mart. VI 71 1 2 *edere* lascivos ad Baetica crusmata gestus | et Gaditanis ludere docta modis. Her skill bewitched her master 6 *vendidit ancillam, nunc redimit dominam.* Stat. s. I 6 23 *illic cymbala* tinnulaeque Gades. Gifford 'small oblong pieces of polished wood or bone, which the dancers held between their fingers, and clashed in measure, with inconceivable agility and address...I have heard them often.' Rich s. vv. *crotalum. crusmata.*

NUDUM VI 122.

OLIDO STANS FORNICE VI 132. Hor. I 2 30 olente in fornice stantem. Sen. contr. I 2 § 21 redolet *adhuc* fuliginem fornicis.

STANS Cic. Verr. II § 154 *huius* fornix *in foro Syracusis est, in quo* nudus *filius* stat.

173 FORNICE III 156. X 239. Sen. vit. beat. 7 § 3 *voluptas humile, servile, inbecillum, caducum, cuius statio ac domicilium* fornices *et popinae sunt.*

175 LACEDAEMONIUM cf. XIV 89 n. Plin. XXXVI § 55 *non autem omnia in lapicidinis gignuntur, sed multa et sub terra*

sparsa, pretiosissimi quidem generis, sicut Lacedaemonium viride *cunctisque hilarius.* Stat. s. I 2 148 149 *hic dura* Laconum | *saxa virent.* The stone of mount Taenarus was much valued Prop. IV=III 2 9 *quod non* Taenariis *domus est mihi fulta columnis.* Strabo 367 there are old quarries of costly stone in Taenarus, and some have lately opened a large mine in Taygetus, *χορηγὸν ἔχοντες τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων πολυτέλειαν.* Plin. ib. § 135 *sunt et nigri* [lapides] *quorum auctoritas venit in marmora, sicut* Taenarius.

PYTISMATE Ter. haut 48 49 pytissando *modo mihi* | *quid vini absumpsit*, where Gron. 'pytissare gustare et quasi cum quadam probatione exspuere, dum sapor vini probatur...*οἶνον πυτίζειν* [*connected with πτύω*] est *vinum ore reicere.* Hinc ap. Iuv. *qui Lac.* cet. *i.e.* homo dives, qui non vulgarem orbem, sed ex marmore Laconico factum, reiciendo isto vino, cum pytissasset, lubricum facit.' Archedicus in Ath. 294ᵇ *διαπυτιοῦσ' οἶνον δὲ τοιοῦτον χαμαί.* Vitruv. VII 4 § 5 *ita conviviis eorum et quod poculis et* pytismatis *effunditur, simul cadit siccescitque.* Hor. c. II 14 26 27 mero | *tinget* pavimentum *superbo.* Cic. Phil. II § 105 natabant pavimenta vino, *madebant parietes.* Iuv. seems to repudiate the Greek fashion (commonly spoken of as an excess) with its Greek name, not less than the Greek marbles.

ORBEM the floor schol. 'qui exspuit supra marmor Lacedaemonium, quo stratum est pavimentum.' Tibull. III 3 16 marmoreumque solum. Luc. X 114 115 *nec summis crustata domus sectisque nitebat* | marmoribus. Sen. ep. 16 § 8 *eo deliciarum opumque* [*fortuna*] *perducat, ut* terram marmoribus abscondas. *non tantum habere tibi liceat, sed* calcare *divitias.* ib. 86 § 6 *pauper sibi videtur ac sordidus, nisi parietes magnis et pretiosis* orbibus *refulserunt; nisi Alexandrina marmora Numidicis crustis distincta sunt.* ib. 114 § 9 *ut parietes advectis trans maria* marmoribus *fulgeant, ut tecta varientur auro, ut lacunaribus* pavimentorum *respondeat nitor.*

176 IBI in the house of the rich, paved with Laconian marble.

ALEA 132 n. I 88—92 n. VIII 10. XIV 4 5 n. Cic. Catil. 2 § 23 *in his gregibus omnes* aleatores, *omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique.* Publil. Syr. 33 Spengel aleator *quanto in arte est potior, tanto est nequior.* Hor. c. III 24 58 vetita legibus alea. Suet. Claud. 5 in the days of Tiberius *ex contubernio sordidissimorum hominum super veterem segnitiae notam ebrietatis quoque et* aleae infamiam *subiit.* Mart. XIV 1 3 *nec timet aedilem moto spectare fritillo.*

177 TURPE I n. II 63. Sen. ep. 87 § 23 *sacrilegium, furtum,* adulterium *inter bona haberi prorsus persuasimus. quam*

multi furto non erubescunt, quam multi adulterio gloriantur! nam sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur.

179 cf. Plin. cited 162 n.

DABUNT Mühlmann s. v. col. 499 cites exx. of *dare cenam, prandium, epulum, munus*. Suet. Tib. 7, Capitol. Maximini 2, Vopisc. Carin. 19 have *dare ludos*.

180 CONDITOR ILIADOS Aus. idyll. 4 46. A *lector* was employed to read during meals V 157 n. VI 434—7 *illa tamen gravior, quae cum discumbere coepit,* | *laudat Vergilium, periturae ignoscit Elissae,* | committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem | atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum. Cic. fam. V 9 § 2 *anagnostes*. Orelli inscr. 2846 *lectrix*. Suet. Aug. 74 fin. *acroamata*. Stat. s. II I 117—9 a *delicatus* reciting Il. and Od. Varro in Gell. XIII 11 § 5 in convivio legi *non omnia debent, sed ea potissimum, quae simul sint βιωφελῆ et delectent*. Martial's verses were read IV 82. Nep. Att. 14 § 1 *nemo in convivio eius aliud acroama audivit quam* anagnosten; *quod nos quidem iucundissimum arbitramur:* neque umquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cenatum *est, ut non minus animo quam ventre convivae delectarentur*. Plin. ep. I 15 § 2 (supra 162 n.). id. III 1 of Spurinna (77 years of age): he listened to reading while walking and sitting §§ 4 5; while waiting for dinner § 8; § 9 *frequenter comoedis cena distinguitur, ut voluptates quoque studiis condiantur*. VI 31 § 13 a dinner at Trajan's plain, *si principem cogitares. interdum acroamata audiebamus*. IX 17 § 3 *quam multi, cum* lector *aut lyristes aut comoedus inductus est, calceos poscunt aut non minore cum taedio recubant, quam tu ista (sic enim appellas) prodigia perpessus es!* ib. ep. 36 § 4 cenanti *mihi, si cum uxore vel paucis*, liber legitur. Burm. anthol. IV 260 11—14 n. epitaph on a reader of Homer: *quondam ego Pierio vatum monumenta canore* | *doctus cygneis enumerare modis.* | *doctus* Maeonio spirantia carmina versu | dicere, *Caesareo carmina nota foro*. ib. 344 6 on a boy of ten: legi pia carmina Homeri. Calvisius Sabinus had a slave who knew *Homer* by heart, another who knew Hesiod, nine others who knew each one of the lyric poets: as such slaves were not to be bought (Sen. ep. 27 § 6) *faciendos locavit*.

181 VII 227 n. So Prop. III=II 33 65 66 *cedite Romani scriptores*, cedite Grai: | nescio quid maius nascitur Iliade. Quintil. X 1 § 85 *ut apud illos* Homerus, *sic apud nos* Vergilius *auspicatissimum dederit exordium*, omnium eius generis poetarum, Graecorum nostrorumque, haud dubie ei proximus.

182 QUID REFERT, TALES VERSUS QUA VOCE LEGANTUR?

cf. the question of Pliny the elder Plin. ep. III 5 §§ 11 12 *super hanc* [cenam] *liber legebatur, adnotabatur, et quidem cursim. memini quendam ex amicis, cum lector quaedam perperam pronuntiasset, revocasse et repeti coegisse, huic avunculum meum dixisse 'intellexeras nempe?' cum ille adnuisset, 'cur ergo revocabas? decem amplius versus hac tua interpellatione perdidimus.'* As Iuv. here, so Pers. (I 96 seq. cf. 30 seq.) contrasts poems which need a skilful reader to make them endurable, with Virgil's which have an intrinsic merit of their own (supra VII 82 n.).

183—192 Give yourself a welcome holiday for once; put off at my door all thought of the money-market, all pangs of jealousy; forget the glaring tokens of your disgrace, your wife's long absence and late returns, her disordered hair, ruffled attire, and tingling ears; dismiss home troubles, losses by waste or breakage; last, not least, ingratitude of friends.

187 TACITO I 55—57. VI 206 seq. 433. Munro on Lucr. V 1091.

188 SUSPECTIS X 208 n.

MULTICIA II 66. 76 seq. VIII 101 n. Tert. pall. 4 *endromidis* (III 103 n.) *solocem aliqua* multicia *synthesi extrusit* (i.e. has driven out the thick, coarse *endromis* by the light *synthesis*). *Multicia* soft Coan robes.

RUGIS Macr. III 13 = II 9 §§ 4 5 of Hortensius *fuit...vestitu ad munditiem curioso et, ut bene amictus iret, faciem in speculo quaerebat, ubi se intuens togam corpori sic applicabat, ut* rugas *non forte sed industria locatas artifex nodus astringeret...capital putavit, quod in umero suo locum* ruga *mutasset.*

189 VEXATASQUE COMAS ET VULTUM AUREMQUE CALENTEM Prop. V = IV 5 31 32 *si tibi forte* comas vexaverit *utilis ira,* | *postmodo mercata pace premendus erit.* Suet. Aug. 99 Antonius spread the scandal *feminam consularem e triclinio viro coram in cubiculum abductam, rursus in convivium* rubentibus auriculis incomptiore capillo *reductam.*

193—202 Meanwhile the crowded benches pay their devotions to the Idaean festival of the Great Mother's 'towel'; the praetor, ruined by the horses, sits in triumphal state, and (without offence to the countless and overgrown populace be it said) all Rome now finds place in the Circus; hark, a shout strikes on my ear, from which I gather the victory of the green 'rag.' For if it lost, you would see this city plunged in trouble and bewilderment, as when Hannibal at Cannae defeated our consuls. Such sights are for youths whom noise, bold wagers and gay company befit.

193 MEGALESIACAE VI 69. Shortly after the *Mater magna* (μεγάλη θεός) had been brought to Rome (B.C. 204 III 137 n.),

the *Megalesia* were established in her honour (prid. Id. Apr. Liv. XXIX 14: prid. Non. Apr. Ov. f. IV 179 seq.). These games, originally aedilician, are spoken of as praetorian under the empire also by DH. II 19. Mart. X 41 you divorce your husband: why? *dicam ego*, praetor *erat.* | *constatura fuit Megalensis purpura centum* | *milibus, ut nimium munera parca dares.* | *et populare sacrum bis milia dena tulisset.* | *discidium non est hoc, Proculeia: lucrum est.* They were the first games in the new year, and therefore the crowd would be greater.

SPECTACULA = spectatores. cf. XIV 24 n. *curia*, *theatrum*, 'gallery,' 'pit,' 'boxes.'

MAPPAE cf. 198 *panni.* Quintil. I 5 § 57 mappam circo *quoque* usitatum nomen, *Poeni sibi vindicant.* Hence *map*, *napkin*, *napery.* The consul or praetor, by dropping a napkin, gave the signal for starting. Suet. Nero 22 *universorum se oculis in circo maximo praebuit, aliquo liberto mittente* mappam, *unde magistratus solent.* Mart. XII 29 9 *cretatam* praetor *cum vellet mittere* mappam. Tert. adv. Val. 36 mappa, *quod aiunt*, missa. The *mappa* (dropt from a balcony over the main entrance) may be seen in Guhl und Koner fig. 486 II[1] 325. Rich. Ennius in Cic. de divin. I § 107 *exspectant veluti*, consul quom mittere signum | volt, *omnes avidi spectant ad carceris oras*, | *quam mox emittat pictis e faucibus currus.*

194 IDAEUM III 138.

SIMILIS TRIUMPHO PRAETOR X 36—46 n. Serv. Aen. IV 543 *qui...triumphat, albis equis utitur quattuor et senatu praeeunte in Capitolio de tauris sacrificat.* For the expression cf. Liv. XXVIII 9 § 15 *iret alter consul sublimis curru multiiugis, si vellet, equis;* uno equo per urbem verum triumphum vehi.

195 PRAEDA CABALLORUM PRAETOR 59 n. Gron. obs. IV 24 'qui in comparandis et instruendis ad munus equis, munere denique ipso sub vana specie honoris censum mergit. Theon progymn. 6 Διομήδης δὲ Θρᾷξ εἰς ἱπποτροφίαν ἐξαναλωθεὶς ἐλέχθη ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτοῦ ἵππων ἀπολωλέναι.' Suet. Nero 5 his father Cn. Domitius was such a swindler *ut...in praetura mercede palmarum aurigarios fraudaverit.* Vopisc. Aurelian 15 we have seen charioteers receive not prizes (*praemia*) but estates (*patrimonia*), *cum darentur tunicae subsericae lineae paragaudeae, darentur etiam equi ingemiscentibus frugi hominibus. factum est enim, ut iam* divitiarum sit non hominum consulatus, *quia utique si virtutibus defertur*, editorem spoliare non debet. The treasures left by Tiberius wasted on shows by Caligula in less than two years DCass. LIX 2 §§ 5 6. 5 §§ 2—5.

PRAEDA PRAETOR X 122 n. Arator act. II 1164 praedo *venis, sed* praeda *iaces.* Cic. Verr. I § 131 *pupillos et pupillas*

certissimam praedam *esse* praetoribus. ib. V § 63 *naves inanes*, *quae* praedam praetori, *non quae* praedonibus *metum adferrent*.

PACE LICET SI DICERE PLEBIS Quintil. I 6 § 8 pace dicere *hominis eruditissimi* liceat. Petron. 2 pace vestra liceat dixisse, *primi omnium eloquentiam perdidistis*.

196 IMMENSAE Stat. s. I 2 232 *et pars* immensae *gaudet celeberrima Romae*. Friedländer I[4] 19. 54—63 at the beginning of the empire the population amounted to a million, and grew to two million or more. Congreve: 'if I may be allow'd, | without offence to *such a num'rous crowd*, | to say *all Rome*.'

197 CIRCUS 53 n. Sen. ir. II 7 § 5 circum, *in quo* maximam sui partem populus ostendit. Ov. a. a. I 136 *multa* capax populi *commoda* circus *habet*. On the days of the games Augustus (Suet. 43) *custodes in urbe disposuit*, *ne* raritate remanentium *grassatoribus obnoxia esset*.

FRAGOR VIII 59 n. Sen. ep. 83 § 7 *ecce* circensium obstrepit clamor. subita aliqua et universa voce feriuntur aures meae. It was a safe topic Mart. X 48 21—24 *accedunt sine felle ioci nec mane timenda* | *libertas et nil quod tacuisse velis*. | de prasino conviva meus venetoque loquatur, | *nec facient quemquam pocula nostra reum*. . Prudent. hamartig. 361 vesania fervida circi.

198 X 81 n. Four chariots generally contended, the drivers being distinguished by four colours Sidon. c. 23 323 324 (where is a full description of the race) *micant colores*, | albus vel venetus virens rubensque. The *factiones* (also *partes*, *populi*, *μέρη*, *δῆμοι*: the members *δημόται* or *ὁ λαός*), not named by any writer of the republic. The earliest trace is a notice (Plin. VII § 186) from the *acta* of Felix a driver of the red faction, on whose pyre one of his partisans threw himself (*copia odorum corruptum*, said the rival faction); this was shortly after the death of M. Lepidus (i.e. if the triumvir's father, cir. B.C. 77). Ov. amor. III 2 78 *evolat admissis* discolor agmen *equis*. anth. Pal. VI 368 1 *οἱ βένετοι πρασίνοισιν ἐναντίοι αἰὲν ἐόντες*. The green faction (*prasina* from *πράσον*, *leek*) was favoured by Caligula (DCass. LIX 14), Nero (id. LXIII 6), Verus (Capitol. 4), Commodus (DCass. LXXII 17. LXXIII 4), Heliogabalus (id. LXXIX 14 § 1). Each party had its supporters among the spectators (id. LXXVIII 8), and the contests between the factions often ended in bloodshed (thus Apollonius of Tyana rebuking the Alexandrians Philostr. V 26 § 2 *ὑπὲρ δ' ἵππων ἐνταῦθα γυμνὰ μὲν ὑμῖν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ξίφη, βολαὶ δ' ἕτοιμοι λίθων*). The most memorable instance is the *Νίκα* riot at Constantinople A.D. 532, well described by Gibbon, c. 40 2.

EVENTUM Amm. XIV 6 § 26 *est admodum mirum videre ple-*

bem innumeram mentibus ardore quodam infuso cum dimicationum curulium eventu *pendentem. haec similiaque memorabile nihil vel serium agi Romae permittunt.*

VIRIDIS Caligula was so devoted to this colour that he dined in the green stable Suet. Cal 55. Nero's talk from his boyhood ran chiefly on the circensian games; lamenting among his schoolfellows an accident to a green charioteer, who was dragged on the ground, he was reproved by his *paedagogus;* on which (Suet. 22) *de Hectore se loqui ementitus est.* DCass. LXI 6 §§ 1—3. Mart. also cheered the greens XI 33 *saepius ad palmam* prasinus *post fata Neronis | pervenit et victor praemia plura refert. | i nunc, livor edax, dic te cessisse Neroni; | vicit nimirum non Nero, sed* prasinus. cf. VI 46.

PANNI Plin. ep. IX 6 (see n. on 53) *si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla: nunc* favent panno, pannum amant, *et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic* color *illuc, ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit, et repente agitatores illos, equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina, relinquent. tanta gratia, tanta auctoritas in* una vilissima tunica.

199 SI DEFICERET schol. 'si vinceretur prasinus.'

200 CANNARUM IN PULVERE II 155. VII 163 n. X 165 n. Liv. XXII 43 §§ 10 11 *Hannibal castra posuerat aversa a Vulturno vento, qui campis torridis siccitate nubes* pulveris *vehit. id cum ipsis castris percommodum fuit, tum salutare praecipue erat, cum aciem dirigerent, ipsi aversi, terga tantum afflante vento, in occaecatum* pulvere *offuso hostem pugnaturi,* cet. ib. 46 § 9 *ventus (Vulturnum incolae regionis vocant) adversus Romanis coortus multo* pulvere *in ipsa ora volvendo prospectum ademit.* On the Roman loss at Cannae see Liv. ib. 49. 50 §§ 1 2 *pugna Cannensis, Aliensi cladi nobilitate par...strage exercitus gravior foediorque.*

201 CONSULIBUS B.C. 216 L. Aemilius Paullus, who fell in the battle; C. Terentius Varro, who received the thanks of the senate for not having despaired of the state.

202 SPONSIO Mart. XI 1 15 16 *cum* sponsio *fabulaeque lassae | de Scorpo fuerint et Incitato.* Trimalchio's cook, being invited to take his place at table, Petr. 70 fin. *continuo Ephesum tragoedum coepit* sponsione provocare, 'si prasinus proximis circensibus primam palmam.'

ADSEDISSE cf. Hor. c. IV 1 29 seq. *nec* opes...*nec* certare *iuvat.*

PUELLAE Ov. tr. II 283 284 *tollatur circus! non tuta licentia circi est:* | hic sedet ignoto iuncta puella viro.

203—8 let our wrinkled skin drink in spring's warm sun, and fly the [cumbrous and formal] toga. Already, though it

wants a full hour of noon, you may go to the bath, nor blush for the loss of a day. You could not live thus five days running, for even such delights pall. 'Tis sparing indulgence must give pleasures their zest.

203 BIBAT VERNUM CUTICULA SOLEM VII 105 n. 173 n. Mart. X 12 7 *i precor et totos avida* cute combibe soles. Pers. IV 18 *assiduo* curata cuticula sole. ib. 33 *si unctus cesses et* figas in cute solem. The Romans, esp. the elderly (hence Pers. V 179 *aprici senes*) and men of leisure (Sen. brev. vit. 13 § 1 *persequi singulos longum est, quorum aut latrunculi aut pila aut* excoquendi in sole corporis *cura consumpsere vitam*) walked (Plin. cited 204 n.) or basked (id. ep. III 5 § 10 *si quid otii,* iacebat in sole. VI 16 § 5 *usus ille* sole, *mox* frigida, *gustaverat iacens studebatque*) in the sun after rubbing their bodies with oil. The process was called *insolatio, apricatio,* ἡλίωσις, and *solaria* were appropriated to this use.

BIBAT Quintil. XI 3 § 23 *fuligo lucubrationum* bibenda.

VERNUM the April sun 193.

CONTRACTA shrunk, Iuv. being about 70 years of age.

CUTICULA the *i* is long also in *canicula, clavicula, craticula.*

204 EFFUGIATQUE TOGAM III 172 n. *lunata nusquam pellis, et nusquam* toga, thus Mart. (I 49 31) recommends the life in his native Spain. So XII 18 17 ignota est toga. Spart. Hadr. 22 *senatores et equites Romanos semper in publico* togatos *esse iussit,* nisi si a cena reverterentur. On public occasions, as in the circus, the toga was full dress Suet. Aug. 40 *negotium aedilibus dedit, ne quem posthac paterentur in foro* circove *nisi positis lacernis* togatum *consistere.*

BALNEA III 262 263. VI 419. Artemid. I 64 εἶτα δὴ λούονται μέλλοντες δειπνήσειν· καὶ ἔστι νῦν τὸ βαλανεῖον οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ὁδὸς ἐπὶ τροφήν. The usual time of bathing was the eighth hour Mart. XI 52 3. Plin. ep. III 1 § 8 *ubi* hora balnei *nuntiata est,* est autem hieme nona, aestate octava, in sole, si caret vento, ambulat nudus. Spartian. Hadr. 22 ante octavam horam *in publico neminem nisi aegrum* lavari *passus est.* The tenth hour is also named *as late* Mart. III 36 5. X 70 13. cf. VII 51 11. Some bathed at the sixth hour ib. 48 1—4 *nuntiat* octavam *Phariae sua turba iuvencae* | *...temperat haec thermas, nimios prior hora vapores* | *halat et immodico* sexta *Nerone calet.* Here Iuv. proposes to bathe at once, though it wants a whole hour of noon Iuv. I 49 n. 143 n.

205 FRONTE XIII 242. Pers. V 103 104 *exclamet Melicerta perisse* | frontem *de rebus.*

QUAMQUAM SUPERSIT II 4 5. VI 88. 199. VII 15. X 34 n. XII 25. XIII 172. XV 30; so generally in Tac.

SOLIDA HORA Hor. c. I 1 20 *partem* solido *demere de* die. See the lexx.

206 QUINQUE DIEBUS Hor. s. I 3 16.

208 VOLUPTATES COMMENDAT RARIOR USUS 'enhances,' 'sets off.' Plin. ep. VII 3 § 3 *tempus est te revisere molestias nostras vel ob hoc solum, ne* voluptates istae satietate languescant. IX 36 § 6 *quorum mihi agrestes querellae litteras nostras et haec urbana opera* commendant.

Juvénal, élevé dans les cris de l'école,
poussa jusqu'à l'excès sa mordante hyperbole.
ses ouvrages, tout pleins d'affreuses vérités,
étincellent pourtant de sublimes beautés:
soit que sur un écrit arrivé de Caprée
il brise de Séjan la statue adorée;
soit qu'il fasse au conseil courir les sénateurs,
d'un tyran soupçonneux pâles adulateurs;
ou que, poussant à bout la luxure latine,
aux portefaix de Rome il vende Messaline.
ses écrits pleins de feu partout brillent aux yeux.

BOILEAU l'art poëtique II 155—165.

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(*Otto Jahn ed.* 1851 *has a complete index of words: so has Achaintre. Ruperti has a very full one of phrases, which Lemaire further enlarged: a very good index in Maittaire's handsome little volume.*)

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